The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE TENNESSEE.

A Rumor of Another Great Battle in Progress.

Heavy Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Pittsburgh Landing.

THE RUMOR CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL

Our Gunboats Gone to Huntsville, Ala.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 25.

A special to the *Times*, dated Cairo to-day, says that passengers by the *Belle of Memphis* say that at Savanna they heard heavy firing in the direction of Pittsburgh. The cannonading was brisk, and gradually grew louder, being heard for miles this side of Savanna. The belief was that a general engagement had taken place, and this was strengthened by the fact that on *Wednesday significant preparations were made by Gen. Halleck for an attack.*

Our gunboats on the Tennessee River *had effected a passage over the Muscle Shoals, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Ala.*, where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores.

THE RUMOR OF A BATTLE DISCREDITED.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 25.

The rumor that fighting had commenced at Pittsburgh is disbelieved at headquarters. *Gen. Strong received dispatches from Gen. Halleck yesterday. No mention of any affair was made.*

GUERRILLAS ON THE TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Friday, April 25.

The steamers *Belle of Memphis* and *Choctaw*, from Pittsburgh Landing Wednesday morning, arrived last night. They were fired into 35 miles below Pittsburgh by a band of guerrillas, from behind some dwellings on the left bank of the Tennessee. The *Choctaw* received seven shots. Her mate was killed. The *Belle of Memphis* received twelve shots, mortally wounding one negro boy.

The roads at Pittsburgh are improving. Skirmishing between the pickets continues.

The river here is still rising. The lower Mississippi is fearfully overflowed, causing the greatest loss of property ever known.

THANKS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PITTSBURGH, TENN., April 13, 1862.

1. The Major-General commanding this Department thanks Major-Gen. GRANT and Major-Gen. BUELL, and the officers and men of their respective commands, for the bravery and endurance with which they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which, on the 7th inst., they defeated and routed the entire rebel army. The soldiers of the Great West have added new lands to those which they had already won on numerous fields.

2. While congratulating the troops on their glorious successes, the commanding General desires to impress upon all, officers as well as men, the necessity of greater discipline and order. These are as essential to the success as to the health of the army, and, without them, we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them, we can march forward to new fields of honor and glory, till this wicked rebellion is completely crushed out, and peace restored to our country.

3. Major-Gens. GRANT and BUELL will retain the immediate command of their respective armies in the field. By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPERATIONS DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Only Occasional Shots from the Mortars against Fort Wright—The Rebels Silent—Damage by the Flood, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 25.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* from Commodore FOOTE's gunboat flotilla, dated the 23d inst., says:

"All is quiet here, if we except two mortarboats, remaining in position, which occasionally throw shells over at Fort Wright. The rebels have not replied to-day. None of the gunboats can be seen. The weather is fair. The flood has overrun all the plantations and houses along the river. Great distress prevails among the inhabitants along the banks, some of whom offer to give all they possess to have their families removed from their houses, which the water threatens to carry down the river."

AN ASSISTANT FOR COMMODORE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

Commodore FOOTE, owing to the wound received in the battle of Fort Henry, has asked to be relieved from the command of the Western fleet. But the Department has, it is understood, ordered Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS to report to the squadron, as his second in command, thus relieving him of much of the physical labor of his responsible position.

FROM FORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, FLAG POINT BEND, Saturday, April 19, 1862.

Deserters continue to arrive rapidly, and are taken up in the woods by our pickets, and thence conveyed to the flag-ship. I have had a conversation with one of them, from which I have derived many interesting facts. According to his story, and he seemed a reliable man, great dissatisfaction exists among the rebel gunboats, the crews of which were impressed into the service, and so constant is the fear of desertion that the crews are mustered sometimes every hour in the day. My informant jumped into the river on Wednesday night, swam to the shore, and passed the time until daylight, perched upon a stump. At daybreak he waded the [illegible] until he came up to the mortar rafts and surrendered.

His knowledge of the land batteries was very general, and derived from [illegible]. He informs me that they have a strong water battery, and a long line of earthworks, extending some [illegible] the ridge of the bluff, and of the latter character, which is located several distances inland, [illegible] Fort Wright and Fort Pillow are the [illegible] selves. It is more commonly designated by the latter appellation, which is applied also to the whole line of works between here and Memphis. Upon the day of the *Benton's* reconnoissance there were but two guns in position, and a vigorous attack by all the gunboats would undoubtedly have resulted in an easy capture. The rebels were caught napping for once. They had not expected the fleet so soon. Now they are working night and day; *forty guns* are in position, and sixty more will be rapidly mounted. GEN. VILLERE, a French Creole from New-Orleans, has been, hitherto, in command, but is now relieved by Gen. BRAGG, who was detailed here from Corinth a few days since by BEAUREGARD. Both the guns and the troops are from Pensacola. BRAGG is straining every nerve to fortify the place, in which he will probably be successful. The natural character of the site is excellent for fortification. The guns are very heavy. Among them are some 64-pound rifles, and, it is said, three Armstrong guns. Many of our own artillerists, from the elevation of the rebel shells, are of the opinion that they also have some 8-inch mortars. The rebel gunners are also proficient in their practice, and display unusual accuracy. In fact, BRAGG has all the material to make a protracted stand, which might, in case of an unfavorable issue to us of the coming Corinth battle, prove successful, and for a long time impede the opening of the river.

The rebel fleet off the fort numbers just four gunboats. The following are their names and armaments:

Mercury, (flagship,) eight guns—six 32s, one 9-inch howitzer, and one 12-pound rifle.

Maringo, three guns—one 32-pound smooth-bore, and two 42-pound rifles.

Jeff. Davis, (formerly the old *Lizzie Simmons*, of New-Orleans,) seven guns—one 9-inch columbiad, four 8-inch columbiads, and two 32-pound rifles.

Livingston, six guns—three 32-pound rifles forward, two 42-pound smooth-bores, and one 24 rifle aft.

In addition to these, the *Ivy* and *Gen. Polk* belong to this fleet. The *Ivy* has gone to New-Orleans, with Commodore HOLLINS on board. The *Gen. Polk* is at Memphis, repairing. In her engagement with our battery at Point Pleasant, two 12-pound balls went completely through her near the water-line, rendering immediate repairs necessary. Capt. HUGER is in command of the fleet, acting in Commodore HOLLINS' absence.

I need not give at this time a minute description of these boats, as I have before alluded to them. They are New-Orleans tow-boats of remarkable strength and power, razeed, guns mounted upon flush decks, without protection; the machinery and boilers protected by eighteen inches of wood with a plating of railroad iron. The average crews of each boat number about fifty men, very few of them sailors, and the majority impressed into the service.

Below Fort Pillow is another fleet, consisting of five boats built as a private speculation by Memphis rebels, and styled the Independent Company's boats. These boats are peculiar in their structure, as well as the ends they are designed to accomplish. They are about 100 feet in length, and have a casemate five feet in thickness, protecting nearly the whole craft. This casemate is composed of an outside layer of live oak, eighteen inches thick, a layer of cotton, another eighteen inches of wood, cotton again, and so on until the complement of five feet is made up. They are square forward with half-inch iron upon the bow. Some of them carry one gun; some of them none at all, as they are considered impregnable. It is a vulgar fiction among the rebels that these crafts will sail boldly up to our boats and transports, fasten to them by means of grappling irons, and tow them down to New-Orleans, the exact point our boats wish to reach. The favor will doubtless be appreciated by the Flag Officer, and will be a matter of economy for the Federal Administration.

The formidable rams of which we have heard such fearful bug-bear stories are four in number, and all at New-Orleans. They have been described so many times that I forbear description. The *Manassas*, which has been omnipresent, and the *Grampus*, located in every part of the Mississippi River, from New-Orleans to St. Paul, are at the latter place.

I have now detailed the entire force of the Confederate fleet, with the exception of one gunboat in process of erection at Memphis, which will not be finished for some time. It may be summed up as follows: Six gunboats, five grappling-boats, and four rams, mounting in all about forty heavy guns, with a total complement of about 1,000 men. To bring against these we have seven iron-plated and three wooden gunboats, mounting in all about one hundred and ten guns. The result could not be doubted for one moment. The rebels themselves know it and dare not for one moment come in contact with our fleet. They stand in mortal terror of our boats, and when the *Benton* and *Carondelet* made their reconnoissance it created a perfect panic. At that instant the attack should have been made; at that instant the golden opportunity was lost, and the fate of Fort Pillow now hinges upon the fate of Corinth. The siege henceforward must be a slow one, similar to that of Island No. 10.

I am sorry to report that the Flag Officer is still seriously indisposed. His wound, received at Fort Donelson, continues very painful and has resulted in physical prostration to a large degree. His physician says that rest and freedom from excitement are absolutely essential to the cure of the wound. By unusual strength of will he bears bravely up against his infirmities, and still pays his personal attention even to the minutiæ of transportation, although suffering acutely and unable to walk without assistance.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Party of National Wounded from the Elizabeth City Battle Field—The Merrimac Expected Again Soon, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 24, *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk, to-day, with dispatches. A pleasure party from Boston accompanied it. No news was made public, and it is stated no newspapers were received.

On the return of the flag the steamboat *Nelly Baker* proceeded with a flag of truce to receive a number of wounded, taken by the rebels in a recent skirmish near Elizabeth City. The wounded were brought down from Norfolk in a schooner, in tow of a rebel tugboat.

The *Nelly Baker* took the schooner in tow, and brought her here just as the boat was to leave for Baltimore. There was no opportunity to learn names.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, April 24, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Assistant-Surgeon WARREN, unconditionally released with seventeen prisoners and four attendants, arrived this evening from Norfolk. They were the wounded left on the field in the affair of the South Mills. The troops of the United States consisted, as reported, of 3,000 men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. RENO. The Surgeon says the rebels reported only a Georgia Regiment and three pieces of artillery as being used in the engagement.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 22—9 P. M.

About 5 o'clock, it became evident that the military and naval authorities here had definite intelligence of the intended visit of the *Merrimac* to the Roads at no distant period, and before dark a dozen or more tug-boats were busy towing the fleet of schooners lying above the Point out of harm's way, and there was every evidence that a warm reception was to be tendered to her, if she would accept it.

To-night the Roads are entirely clear of every obstruction. The *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, holding advanced positions, seem like phantom monsters of the deep, ready to pounce upon their prey. Both have steam up, and are every way ready for action. Nor are we unprepared on land. The ever-vigilant veteran commander of the Fortress has made ample provision for settling her very deep into the water if she will come within two miles of his stronghold.

A large, fine-looking rebel was brought down by the *Nelly Baker*, this afternoon, from Yorktown. He says the rebels have no fear of any of our generals except Gen. BURNSIDE. He is very "Secesh," and talks but little. He was captured during the recent skirmish.

The *Nelly Baker* brought down three lieutenants and a captain, all wounded in the recent skirmishes, who are now here in the Hygeia Hospital. Their names are: Capt. Samuel E. Pingree, Third Vermont Volunteers; Lieut. Charles E. Bailey, Third Vermont; Lieut. E. H. Chandler, Third Vermont, and Lieut. J. W. D. Carpenter, Fourth Vermont. The wounds of these gentlemen are not considered serious, although severe.

I learn from a reliable source that the rebels are preparing four more iron-plated vessels at Norfolk, two of which were taking on their armament yesterday, and will probably accompany the *Merrimac* to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Jackson Located Near Stannardsville.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

NEWMARKET, Thursday, April 24.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advanced guard, Col. DONNELLY commanding, took three prisoners to-day at a point nine miles beyond Harrisonburgh. One of them says he belongs to Company B, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment of Infantry. This regiment has been on the Rappahannock, according to previous information. The prisoner says the regiment joined JACKSON at his present location near Stannardsville, from Culpepper.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

The Soldiers' Sanitary Commission.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

A concert will take place, to-morrow night, in the Music Hall, for the benefit of the soldiers of the Sanitary Commission. Many of our leading citizens, including GOV. ANDREW, manifest a personal interest in its success.

The Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

RUTLAND, Friday, April 25.

The track of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, which was injured by the late flood, has been repaired, and trains now run through from Troy to Burlington without change.

OPERATIONS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS

Bombardment of Fort Jackson by the National Flotilla.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS

THE FIRING DESCRIBED AS TERRIFIC.

DISPATCHES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 25.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning, has a telegram from New-Orleans, dated the 23d inst., from which the following information is obtained:

There has been a heavy continued bombardment of Fort Jackson all night. It was still progressing. The rebels in the Fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in ultimate success. They state they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times. They assert we have fired twenty-five thousand 13-inch shells, of which one thousand fell in the Fort. They think that our ammunition must soon become exhausted, but assert they can stand it as long as we can.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FROM GEN. WOOL.

The Norfolk *Day Book* reports a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi River. Maj.-Gen. LOVELL is represented as saying "it was terrific." It was still continued at the last advices.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Good Order Among the National Troops—The Flotilla in the Rappahannock—Flour at Fredericksburgh—Action of the City Authorities, &c.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Wednesday, April 23.

Better order never existed in an army than has prevailed among the troops occupying Falmouth. The stringent order directing all plunderers and marauders to be shot, if detected in the act, effectually prevented any destruction of property whatever during our advance upon Fredericksburgh, and since the occupation of our present quarters, but a single depredation was committed, which was immediately atoned for, and the perpetrators punished. Capt. GIBBONS, of the Fourth Artillery, and recently appointed Brigadier-General, was made Provost-Marshal of the brigade when our forces occupied Falmouth, and has preserved such admirable order that the most violent Secessionists freely admit that they have suffered far less inconvenience than when the rebels had possession here. Any soldier found entering a house, save in the execution of an order, or with a permit from headquarters, is severely punished, and none are permitted to leave their camp unless upon duty. A few days since Gen. McDOWELL found a small portion of a fence destroyed, in the vicinity of a camp, and although it was not positively known that our own troops had used the rails, the men were ordered into the woods, where they cut and split rails and rebuilt the fence, leaving it in much better condition than it had apparently ever been before.

The sanitary condition of the troops are unexampled. After the exhausting march of thirty miles in less than twenty-four hours, during the hottest day of the season, and for the most part in the face of the enemy, less than seventy-five were reported on the sick list, including the wounded. Notwithstanding a pitiless storm of wind and rain, which beat down incessantly for twelve hours since the occupation of our present position, few of the men are suffering, even from colds, and the regiments turn out on parade in finer order and appearance than when comfortably ensconsed in their Winter quarters.

The wounded are progressing admirably, and promise to resume their duties soon. Brigade Surgeon Dr. PAUCH, by his tact and foresight has secured the friendship of every resident of Falmouth, and is daily offered the use of most commodious and beautifully situated residences for hospitals. The sick and wounded have all been removed from the church where they were first placed, to several fine houses in the village, and are provided with ice, lemons gathered fresh from the trees, and innumerable other little luxuries, which go so far toward alleviating the suffering of hospital experience.

The dead have all been interred in the old Revolutionary Burying Ground, a spot where their relatives may well leave them to rest.

The cavalry regiments have well nigh supplied their loss of horses with those found throughout the country without owners, and are again in readiness for another dash upon the rebels.

Gen. KING has established his headquarters at the house of Mr. PHILLIPS, in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of Gen. McDOWELL, who occupies the residence of Mr. LACY, Aid to Gen. SMITH, of the rebel army.

The flotilla succeeded in clearing the Rappahannock of obstructions, and reached Fredericksburgh on Saturday.

Work has commenced on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh Railroad, which will soon be in running order. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock will, of course, be immediately rebuilt. Gen. McDOWELL is indefatigable in pushing forward the erection of bridges and establishment of supply depôts, devoting much of his time required for rest to the personal supervision of the work, and often passing the entire day with but a single meal.

An immense amount of flour remains in Fredericksburgh, and over a thousand bushels of corn are now at the mills, being ground for the use of the troops. The cotton factory in Falmouth continues to run as usual, and a small store supplies the soldiers with a ready means of disposing of their money, fabulous prices being asked for the most trifling articles.

The Committee appointed by the City Council of Fredericksburgh waited upon Gen. AUGUR last Saturday afternoon, and presented him with a document of which the following is a copy:

At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Fredericksburgh, held this 18th day of April, 1862, in order to confer as to what action is proper to be taken by them in the present position of the town, it was unanimously ordered:

That a committee, consisting of the Mayor, and Messrs. Wm. A. Settle, J. Gordon Wallace, Thos. B. Barton, Wm. F. Broaddus and John S. Marye, Jr., be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with the military commander of the forces of the United States, now threatening the occupation of the town, and that this conference be held whenever said commander shall ask a communication from these authorities.

That said Committee shall inform the Commander that, inasmuch as the forces of the Confederate States have evacuated the town, no resistance can or will be made to its occupation by the United States forces; but that these municipal authorities expect and claim that adequate steps will be taken by the Commander to insure protection to persons and property during such occupation, according to the recognized rules of civilized warfare; and that said Commander be further informed, that the population of this town had been in the past, and are now, in connection and sentiment loyal to the existing Government of the State of Virginia and of the Confederate States of America.

From the record.

A copy test. G. F. CHEW, C. C.

Contrabands are flocking in by scores, many of them possessing valuable information. From them I learn that the rebels had a regiment of mounted negroes, armed with sabres, at Manassas, and that the regiment is still in the service in the vicinity of Gordonsville.

The rebels quartered in Fredericksburgh last week moved off toward Gordonsville, and it is believed are encamped but a short distance from this place.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

The *Yankee* has arrived from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, and reports that one day this week the *Anacostia*, while passing Lowry's Point, on the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of rebel infantry. She threw a few shells at them, which caused them rapidly to disperse. The flotilla is still actively engaged in seizing rebel craft. In all, it has captured sixteen rebel schooners.

THE ADVANCE FROM WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. KING'S DIVISION—THE WEATHER AND THE ENCAMPMENT—TOWARD FREDERICKSBURGH—SOLDIERLY IMPROVIDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. KING'S DIVISION, NEAR CATLETT'S STATION, Friday, April 18, 1862.

It is a bright, beautiful day. These April mornings in Virginia brim with more joyousness than crowns even the full cup of June in your more northern latitudes. It is impossible to sit and sip sunshine and cloud alternately and leisurely as we do among your mountains and valleys,—one wishes to press the goblet, of which yon horizon seems the blushing rim, to his lips and drain it at a draught. Let not the moralist chide, it is an innocent dissipation, and never leaves headaches and heart weariness at the bottom of the bowl. But I really do not like to be drinking alone, clinking my cannakin of ambrosial April, with no one to propose a toast or echo a sentiment. Shall I not bottle a little of this beautiful sunshine and send it in by an orderly, to enliven the gray dens that you dignify by the name of editorial rooms?

If a king had choice of a spot to plant his throne in, and were an educated king, of good sound morals and æsthetic tastes, I think he would select the site where Gen. KING has now pitched his tent. My worthy General has a happy faculty of always making his headquarters in the pleasantest possible places, and for this reason I generally choose to travel with him. We are now located in the house of Mr. CUISENBERRY, a worthy Virginian gentleman who, in common with many others in the State, has been obliged to pay bitterly for the crime and folly which he had no hand in fostering. Just eighteen months since he bought the place, paying for it—eleven hundred and thirty acres, with stock and fixtures—$40,000. All this fertile land, that would bread a good sized German State for a year, is now lying idle; the fences have gone to feed camp-fires; the flocks and herds to feed camps; in the broad pastures which a few months since were filled with bleating sheep and lowing kine, but a few ragged looking quadrupeds remain, indebted to their prominent ribs and sorrowful facial angles for their safety.

But the place cannot be robbed of its beauty; though the setting be gone, the jewel remains, and on a day like this it glows and sparkles. On the brow of a hill, put high enough to assert its dignity without committing the *gaucherie* of being steep, stands the house—a pleasant mansion, all doors, windows and halls, as befits the climate. Stretching away from it, on all sides, go the meadows, long, rolling billows covered with green, chasing each other down the hill. From the front porch a level lawn of several hundred acres lazily takes its way, to rest in a forest of larches that are vieing with each other as to which shall throw back the most brilliant shade of green to the slanting sun-beams. Skirting the farm on its borders are taller forest trees standing sentinel at this season, and presenting their leafless boughs like naked bayonets to salute the Summer. In the doorway and around the house the plum and apricot are in full bloom, and the elm buds are just bursting into life. I am writing on the back porch, not because there is anything to write, but simply that I have nothing else to do. There is a spell in the weather that makes one think it his duty to at least attempt to say something pretty. The soft air wanders over one's cheeks like the caressing lips of a woman, whispering the quaintest little conceits, tossing back the hair from your brow with cool, delicate touch, and then laughing in your face at its own witching, wanton roguishness. There is gentleness and loveliness everywhere—in earth, in air, in sky. In earth, especially, for she is making her toilette now, and under her light-green vest you may see the unborn Summer throb. It is difficult to believe that, while everything thus whispers of peace, the taint of war is lurking in the air; but beyond these pleasant hills lie a dozen deathful, grinning mouths, ready at any moment to crimson the sward with blood. The bright, red blankets of the horses, and the red shoulder straps and jacket trimmings of the men, catch the eye at a distance, where soberer decorations would be lost. And now I know what CAMPBELL means when he says:

"Far flashed the red artillery."

Is that a joke? I intended to be very sober, indeed.

Gen. AUGUR's Brigade, yesterday, marched to Fredericksburgh, and Gen. PATRICK's followed this morning. I did not arrive in season to accompany either of them, and to my great disappointment find myself horseless and unable to follow, having made every arrangement to go with Gen. FRANKLIN's Division to Yorktown. But as it now seems likely that the Department of the Rappahannock will become an aggressive one, instead of constituting a home guard, it now becomes necessary to remain with it and trust to Providence for a horse or a mule.

Sailors are proverbially improvident, but henceforth, in my estimation, they must yield the palm to soldiers. For I do not think that a sailor at sea would think of throwing away his rudder or pitching his chest overboard because it was inconvenient to carry and take care of. But I have lately seen instances of soldiers throwing away their overcoats, haversacks, canteens, and even knapsacks, when the march becomes a little wearisome. After Gen. PATRICK's Brigade had marched, their camp looked more like that of one that had been surprised by the enemy and abandoned suddenly, than of one from which the occupants had departed with due notice and deliberation. The ground was littered with overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, shirts, drawers, camp-kettles, and a thousand articles of which the improvident soldiers will keenly feel the want before the week is ended. Although the days in Virginia are very warm at this season, the nights, even in July, are damp and cold, and a berth on the ground, with neither blanket nor overcoat, will bring grief to those who so recklessly left their clothing behind them. C. H. W.

A LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Nashville *Union* is doing good service in bringing to light various interesting documents which the rebels would doubtless gladly have taken along with them in their precipitate flight from that city. Among these documents is the following letter from JEFF. DAVIS, which, it will be observed, is dated June 11, three days after the people of Tennessee voted on the secession question, and before the result of the canvas could by any possibility have been known in Nashville:

RICHMOND, VA., June, 11, 1861.

Gen. SAM. R. ANDERSON—*Dear Sir*: I am glad to receive a letter from a well-remembered and highly esteemed comrade in arms, and upon whom I have long since learned this country could safely rely.

If my ability equaled my will, Tennessee should have as many arms as her sons desired to bear. I had hoped before this to have been able to meet your immediate wants, and am still expecting to receive supplies, though the difficulty of getting them is greatly increased. Those to which you refer as being in hand, and not injured, are some, I think, sent to Nashville for a special purpose. By this time it may be that the Governor has twelve hundred, which I authorized him to take. Please confer with him, and I will be content with the disposition you make. *The condition of Kentucky is embarrassing enough. Were she with us, our power to repel invasion, and to maintain a long war, would be greatly increased. Hoping for better things than to-day promises,*

I am, as ever, faithfully your friend.

JEFF. DAVIS.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The Plans of Gen. McClellan—The Fifth New-York Zouaves—The Sounds of Battle—Military Discipline—From Baltimore to Yorktown—Camp Hamilton—Big Bethel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Before Yorktown, Va., Monday, April 21, 1862.

There is little danger that I shall reveal to you any of Gen. McCLELLAN's plans in this letter. I may dash out as freely as I please and yet make no disclosure that the severest censorship might find fault with. In fact, I am acquainted with none of the secrets of the situation. I am not, as are certain of those solitary horsemen in civilian's clothes, who circulate in the grand army, apparently that they may lessen the circulation of the journals for which they correspond—relating fabulous stories without foundation. One who is in this army, and of it, unless he be a Commanding General, knows very little of what is going on outside of the corps to which he is immediately attached. I could not, if I would, give you an estimate of the number of our troops here, or of the scale of the preparations for the onset. We have a leader who not only keeps his own counsel, but sees to it that his followers have enough to do in attending to the duties of their several spheres, without taking upon themselves that of pointing out a path for him to pursue; and even this, as I read it over, looks like a gratuitous assertion, for it is drawn by inference, from personal experience only in a single regiment. I know for a certainty nothing further about it than that in the Fifth New-York Zouaves, (Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN)—the same regiment which a year ago was organized by Col. (now Gen.) DURYEE, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, fought at Big Bethel, built Fort Federal Hill at Baltimore, and was stationed there until, three weeks ago, it joined this army. We are constantly occupied in military exercises, in studying the tactics, in enforcing or submitting to the discipline, and in performing the daily duties incident to our connection with the present movement; and that we see the officers and men of other regiments encamped near us engaged diligently in the same kind of labors. We hear the booming of cannon daily on our right and on our left—we see bombs bursting in air, and varie-colored rockets shooting across the sky—we see artillery, cavalry, infantry proceeding hither and thither—we see aids-de-camp galloping by—we see balloons ascend and descend—we see baggage wagons and ambulances on the road—rumors come to us of a fight in this or that part of the lines, and beyond this we know nothing of the progress that is making. We lie down on the ground at night prepared to respond to the first summons. Sometimes we are awakend by the thunders of artillery and the rattling of small-arms, and lie listening to the noises of a deadly conflict somewhere. We endeavor to conjecture what corps are engaged, and picture to ourselves, as we follow with the ear, the fluctuations of the strife,

"—— Now high, now low,
Like the sound of music which the wind still alters,"

the scene and incidents of the fray. Now there is a lull, and now the combat thickens. For a while all is still as death; doubtless our brave fellows are advancing to the charge, and we strain to catch the clash of steel. Suddenly again comes the roar of cannon; the battle evidently now is fiercely raging. Now the discharges are less frequent; a solitary shot is heard; and now all again is quiet. Which has won the victory? Who of our dearest friends has fallen? We might not go forth to seek him if we knew he was gasping on the field. But we are warriors, not women. Let the dead be buried, and lead us against the foe! And so the soldier gathers his blanket aro und him, and in a moment is asleep again.

And with all this disturbance in the distance, no alarm is sounded in the camps near by. No one thinks of obeying the impulse to rush forth and join in the fight. All await orders, and when they come, the battalions that are called for quietly form in line and are marched to the point where one mind decides that they are needed. Such is the discipline in the army of the Potomac, attained by much training during the season of "inactivity," which they who knew not its value were inclined so much to complain of.

The Fifth New-York Zouaves, whose friends at home will read this, are undergoing no unendurable hardships here, and are much happier just where they are than any individual of them could possibly have been had he endeavored to content himself at home in a season in in which his country called for his services in the field. On the 30th of March the regiment left Baltimore and the friends whom it had won there. It was a rainy Sunday, but as the command marched down Baltimore-street, its fine band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," an immense and enthusiastic crowd accompanied it, and the lady referred to in the song leaned from many a window waving an adieu with one hand pressing her handkerchief to her eyes with the other. The contrast between our reception in the Monumental City when we first went there, unwelcome visitors, and the ovation at our leaves-taking, was marked in the extreme. As the United States transport *S. R. Spaulding*, in which we sailed, left the pier, her decks and rigging alive with the gaily dressed "red devils," who clambered to the highest spars and waved their turbans with wild huzzas, myriad small boats swarmed about her, and cheer after cheer went up from the crowds which covered the adjoining wharves. The New-York Third Regiment, which relieved us at Fort Federal Hill, was down upon the ramparts, and added their voices to the flattering uproar. The rain had ce ased, and the sun shone brilliantly on the scene. The fair ones before alluded to had come out, like glow-worms after a shower, and stood waving their handkerchiefs on the boats lying at the docks, and wherever else they might have gained a foothold. The sailors on the United States gunboats and sloops-of-war in the harbor manned the rigging and cheered like jolly tars; and the Fourth New-York Regiment (Scott Life Guard) and the Regulars at Fort McHenry, gave lusty voice to their emotions at parting, as we slowly steamed by them. And so, after an eight months' sojourn there, the Zouaves bade good bye to Baltimore. Arriving at Fortress Monroe the next morning, we landed the same day, marched past our old camping ground at Camp Hamilton, crossed the repaired bridge at Hampton, which, nearly a year before, the rebels burned at our approach, traversed with emotions of sadness the streets of once beautiful Hampton—now a mass of charred and blackened ruins—and encamped a couple of miles beyond, on the road to Newport's News. There we at first bivouacked, then encamped, until the order came for us to move to the front. The march to Big Bethel was a particularly interesting one to us. The men recalled every landmark on the road and on the battle-field. At mid-day we had a rest and a luncheon inside the intrenchments there, and then proceeded on our march. And here We are, just where we want to be, with a leader in whom we have confidence to conduct us against a foe that lies immediately before us. We occupy a beautiful camping-ground near the marque of the Commander-in-Chief. Our regiment has been complimented by being brigaded with the regulars—the only volunteer regiment so honored—and with them it constitutes the chosen corps which Gen. McCLELLAN keeps always with him. Brig.-Gen. SYKES is its commander. The Fifth Regiment is organized very nearly as it was when I last wrote you, except that its Quartermaster, Lieut. J. HOWARD WELLS, has been transferred to the regular service. He now holds the position of United States Commissary with the rank of Captain, and is stationed at Baltimore. He owes his promotion, in a great measure, to the high reputation as a business man which he gained as Quartermaster of this regiment. He had hosts of friends in the command, whose joy at his good fortune is greatly tempered by their regret at parting with him. Lieut. A. L. THOMAS is his successor, and a very worthy one he is.

We have had very heavy rains here recently—such rains as in New-York are entirely unknown. The roads are exceedingly heavy. Those who sit at home carping at delay should be compelled to travel over them in a loaded baggage-wagon once. They would soon get an idea of the difficulty of moving large armies in a country like this, and in such a season. Make up your mind that a glorious victory here will crown the Union arms—a more extensive one than, perhaps, some dream of—but do not be impatient if the blow is deferred until the precise day that is fixed [illegible]

[illegible] for striking it is arrived. Of [illegible] will not be struck until every [illegible]

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

VERY LITTLE FIRING THIS MORNING SAVING [illegible] POWDER—THE EVACUATION OF A [illegible] REBEL—SEVERE STORM, ETC.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Before Yorktown, Va., Tuesday, April 22—6 A. M.

There has been very little firing for the last few days. The rebels are evidently saving their powder and shell for the grand fight. One of our [illegible] ers shot a rebel picket through the head yesterday morning, on the Yorktown road. The [illegible] tempted to surprise the sharpshooters, who discovered him crawling along the ground toward the pit. One of our ambulances was sent for, and the rebel soldier borne to the hospital. The surgeon [illegible] examining his wound, pronounced it mortal.

The dying rebel, on being informed he could not live, was requested to give his name. This he persistently refused to do, and on being asked the number of troops at Yorktown, he replied: "We have only one hundred and twenty thousand men, and two strong fortifications for you (Union) to take Yorktown." Last night he died—a rebel to his last moment.

The rain for the past three days has made the condition of some of our camps horrible. Many [illegible] camps of regiments, shelter tents and [illegible] tents floating away with the water.

During Sunday night, in the camp of a well-known New-York regiment, the scenes were ludicrous in the extreme. They are encamped in a hollow, and when the water began to rise, from the heavy rain, [illegible] many an unconscious sleeper, they would [illegible] one another when the boat sailed for Yorktown. "Throw out the lead, see how many fathoms there is!" "I wish McCLELLAN had left the Potomac [illegible] hind," and other similar expressions. In spite of the deluge, they seemed as merry as crickets. The night was bitter cold, and the incessant flow [illegible] it impossible to kindle a fire to warm themselves. [illegible] naturally concluded there would be quite a [illegible] list by this morning, in that regiment; but, [illegible] ing of the Colonel, I was more than surprised [illegible] ing informed that not a single man in the regiment was in the hospital.

Everything tending to give success to [illegible] the capture of Yorktown, progresses finely. [illegible] not be astonished to hear of the rebels evacuating the place by the time our guns were ready to open [illegible] their works.

MORE CAPTURES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Another Rebel Schooner and Two [illegible] Secesh Personages Taken by the Hercules.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25.

The United States gunboat *Hercules*, Capt. DUNCAN, has arrived here with another prize and [illegible] important prisoners, one of whom has been [illegible] gaged in the contraband trade, and in passing [illegible] and dispatches between the Secessionists [illegible] rebeldom; one of these men was captured at [illegible] house at Annemessex, Somerset County, Maryland, where he was found secreted in a loft, and only surrendered when the Captain of the *Hercules* threatened to shoot him. The Government agents have been looking for this man since last Fall. He is wealthy, and has been a most unscrupulous Secessionist. His name is withheld for the present. The *Hercules* subsequently paid a visit to Great Wicomico River and captured the schooner *Alagonquin*, hailing from Annemessex, which had evidently landed a cargo at Accassia, which was no doubt taken from [illegible] When the *Hercules* made her appearance the crew of the *Alagonquin* tried to make off with the vessel, but they finally abandoned her and escaped to the woods. Some mail matter was found on board. The prisoners captured were sent to Fort McHenry.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There are no local military items of special importance to report. At Fort Hamilton a great change has been made since Gen. BROWN went there. The General has the reputation of being a gentlemanly officer—in fact, a martinet—but, withal, a good man to a soldier who does his duty. Every man must now be in full uniform, buttoned up to the throat, and must at all times appear neat and soldier-like. Heretofore there has been some laxity in this matter, and nothing was said so long as the men were all right on parade.

The United States gunboat *Port Royal*, will be put into commission at 1 o'clock to-day. Her officers are:

Lieutenant-Commanding, Gustavus [illegible]; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Henry [illegible]; Master, M. S. Stuyvesant; Acting Masters, [illegible] Slyck and L. D. D. Voorhees; Assistant Surgeon, William S. Faust; Assistant Paymaster, John A. Bates, Jr.; Second Assistant Engineers, [illegible] W. Seusner and W. E. Selden; Third Assistants, [illegible] M. Breese, O. E. Lewis and F. E. Ahyn; Acting Master's Mates, John H. Marvel, —— Tyson, [illegible] min Wood and W. F. Reynolds.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* left the yard yesterday for New-York Sectional Dock, East River, where she will be coppered.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was hauled under the shears to receive her masts. She will be rigged as a three-masted schooner.

The gunboat *Dawn*, completed and [illegible] hauled into the stream to receive her powder.

The United States ship *Stephen Hart*, having received all necessary repairs, and also a supply of powder, will sail at once.

A detachment of marines, numbering [illegible] sergeants, 4 corporals and 30 privates, arrived at the Flushing-avenue barracks yesterday, from Washington.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts* [illegible] away yes

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Details of Gen. Mitchel's Recent Operations.

More About the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN. MITCHEL'S EXPEDITION INTO ALABAMA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a detailed account of Gen. MITCHEL'S expedition to Huntsville and Decatur. On Tuesday, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Eighth Brigade, Col. TURCHIN commanding, took up the line of march for Fayetteville, the county seat of Lincoln County. On the morning of the 9th the remainder of the Division followed, the Seventeenth Brigade, Col. LYTLE, bringing up the rear. Col. JONES, of the Forty-second Indiana, succeeded Col. POPE as Provost-Marshal at Shelbyville.

The only incident at Fayetteville was an insult offered to a flag of truce under which Lieut. O'BRIAN, who accompanied Parson BROWNLOW's party to Nashville, had passed beyond the National lines. Some of the secessionists in Fayetteville threatened the Lieutenant, carrying it with personal violence, and he was compelled to take refuge in an old hotel. Finding matters growing worse, he started back toward Shelbyville, and met the advancing columns of our forces.

Gen. MITCHEL was highly indignant when he heard of this outrage that had been committed upon his flag of truce. He rode rapidly into the town, and found a large number of the citizens assembled in the public square, at the entrance of our army.

"You call yourselves men!" cried the General, in a voice of thunder, "you are worse than savages! Even the savages respect a flag of truce, which you have not done. You, soldiers, whom I sent to your town under a mission of courtesy and mercy, were shamefully insulted in your streets, and it was you who insulted them. You are not worthy to look in the faces of honest men. Depart to your houses every one of you, and remain there until I give you permission to come forth!"

Under date of Huntsville, April 13, the correspondent writes:

Gen. Negley's Brigade and SIMONSON'S Battery passed through Fayetteville at 6 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, and marched diligently until 9 P. M., when they came to a halt about to within eleven miles of Huntsville. Col. SMITH'S Brigade, with LOOMIS' famous Battery, followed closely, the other brigades at a greater distance.

A strong Union feeling was manifested after we entered the State of Alabama, but it was mingled with many false notions concerning State sovereignty and the duty of submission thereto. The negroes that we saw were kind and friendly, and generous and benevolent, even when their masters were most strongly "Secesh."

Shortly after entering the State, we passed the vast plantation of the secession General, N. P. WALKER, extending along the road for miles. The mansion was richly furnished, and all the furniture removed. A large crowd of negroes came down to see and to welcome us. They laughed, they sang, they danced to the music. A detached house upon Gen. WALKER'S plantation was in flames when I passed. It had been set on fire by some of our soldiers, but whether by order or not, I did not stop to inquire. One of the negroes had a heavy iron ring and bolt fastened to his leg. He said he had worn them for more than a year. A cavalryman descended quietly from his horse, knocked off the fetters, fastened them to his own leg, and rode away. "By heavens," I heard him mutter, "I would forfeit a year's pay for the privilege of transferring these to the leg of the rascal who put them on that man!"

The Eighth Brigade, Col. TURCHIN, with SIMONSON'S battery, did not spend much time in slumber Thursday night. After four hours' rest, they recommenced their march, and reached Huntsville at 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

The advance guard, consisting of the 150 cavalry, together with a section of the battery, in charge of Capt. SIMONSON himself, marched by Lieut. M. ALEN, commanding the column, the whole directed by Col. KENNETT, first entered sight of Huntsville, and the lovely cedar surrounding it. They were advancing upon the double-track railroad, when two locomotives, with trains attached, suddenly made their appearance upon the railroad. They were moving in the direction of Stephenson. A shot from one of SIMONSON'S guns brought the first one to a stand. The Captain then turned to pay his respects to the second. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. In the meantime, the engineer of the first train was quietly getting on a full head of steam, and when no one was suspecting, he suddenly darted off. The cavalry made pursuit, and actually chased the locomotive for a distance of ten miles.

A few horsemen tried their carbines upon the secessionists, and an unfortunate colored person received a ball in the neck. It was said, too, by the negroes, that a rebel from Corinth, going home slightly wounded, was instantly killed. I am not certain whether this is true or not. I presume, however, that it is.

The infantry had come up while this was going on, and Col. MILLIGOTSEL, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, sent a detachment to tear up a portion of the track in the direction of Decatur. The escape of any more trains was thus effectually prevented.

Three cavalrymen rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one hundred and seventy men, including a major, six captains and three lieutenants. The most of these belonged to the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, and were on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's name was CAVANAUGH. His regiment did not all reenlist when their time of service (one year) expired, and had been home for recruits. He had succeeded in obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them to join Gen. JOHNSTON, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. When he found both himself and his recruits mere prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mortification was visibly expressed all over his countenance.

When our troops advanced into the town, they found they had made a prize of *seventeen locomotives*, (sixteen of them in fine running order,) and about a hundred and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall not attempt to enumerate the other articles captured, and your readers may estimate the value of the rolling stock.

The prisoners captured are a wretched-looking set of men, and evidently belong to the lowest class of Southern society—which is, I admit, putting them in pretty low. They are nearly all sick of the war, and say they were engaged. Many of them say they were forced to enlist; others admit that they were influenced by leaders whom they believe to be liars, and there is scarcely one who does not regret that he was induced to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he were home once more he would die in his tracks before he would again consent to fight against the old Union. "I foolishly thought," said he, "that I was fighting for my country when I obeyed the mandates of Jeff. DAVIS; now I see plainly that I was fighting for Jeff. DAVIS."

"If more Yankees are sent to your part of the country, you people ought to don't allow Northern traitors to go North to plot and revive in their bosoms the dying fires of disloyalty. Better, for their own sakes and the peace of the nation, let them be in their midst as prisoners. These could only kill their enemies, but the traitors at the North are assassins, and murder, poison their souls, and do it much more effectually than their own Southern people could.

Col. TURCHIN has occupied Decatur, a piece of cannon belonging to SIMONSON'S battery, which was abandoned fifteen miles from here last night, has been retaken. Expedition after expedition has scoured the country in every direction. Gen. MITCHEL'S Division is making history faster than I can write it.

The exact date of Decatur, April 14 and 15, the same position still occupied by the 24th and two companies of the 19th Illinois Regiments, which, with a section of SIMONSON'S battery, left Huntsville on Monday morning last, recovered a bridge which had been lost the night before, on the road to the Tennessee River. One company was to burn the bridge over Flint River, at Brown's Ferry, in order to prevent our being attacked in the rear from the neighborhood of Courtland. It was feared that place, on Monday, had been reinforced as fearful of an approach from the east as we were from the west; so that when COLONEL TURCHIN and ENSIGN, who commanded the expedition, reached the bridge, they found that it had been burned by the rebels themselves.

It is satisfactorily that it was always proper to ascertain what these scoundrels were about to do, for they were evidently determined, instead of burning the bridge, to set on fire the houses which the rebels had left standing. This was done in a twinkling; and they were driven to the south a body of mounted rebels who had undertaken were encamped there. But the head was down. Col. BELL, with a battalion of cavalry, had *been there*, but the first faint and distant rattle of the train had sent him and all of his command scurrying helter-skelter toward Tuscumbia, leaving their provisions, sabres and everything, except their precious carcasses, behind them. "Golly, massa," said an old Ethiopian to me, a few hours ago, "I've seed fast races afore, but nebber equal dat!"

Since we have learned that the rebels in the vicinity of Corinth will have no troops to spare for the purpose of assaulting us, we are all heartily glad that the railroad bridge was saved. It is a magnificent structure, and has, ever since its erection, been an object of pride to the people of North Alabama. As it stands, its value to us will be incalculable.

The country between Huntsville and Decatur is mountainous along the line of the railroad, although spurs of the Cumberland mountains can be seen everywhere in the distance. A few swamps here and there, a babbling creek or two, whose borders are fringed with willows, and an occasional reach of cultivated land, with variety these is to the scenery. Generally, however, the cotton-fields stretch away on either hand, and at long intervals there is a family mansion surrounded by or situated near a perfect village of negro huts. Such of the fields as are cultivated at all this year are replanted with corn, much of which already an inch or two above the ground. It makes but a sickly appearance, however, having quite recently been touched with frost. It has been planted in obedience to the mandate of Jeff. DAVIS, whose soldiers it is destined never to feed.

The negroes were gathered in masses all along the road. As the cars passed they bowed, they scraped, they grinned, they pulled off their hats, and in every way tried to secure a recognition from those whom they considered their friends. Occasionally a generous-hearted soldier would wave his hand or flourish his sword to them, and then their child-like manifestations of delight literally knew no bounds.

On Sunday, Lieut. SHOEMAKER, of Company H, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, went out on a reconnoitering expedition with a small squad of men, and about fifteen miles west pf Decatur, came upon sixteen of the enemy's cavalry. The latter immediately fled toward a swamp, and dismounting, plunged in, thinking, of course, that our men would be silly enough to pursue them *en horseback*. But Lieut. SHOEMAKER ordered his own men to dismount, followed the rebels closely on foot, killed one, captured five, and returned with his prisoners and a dozen extra horses to camp.

The mail will close before I can finish my regular letter, but here is something so important, and, at the same time so curious, that I have determined to send it to you at once. It is a telegraphic dispatch which was found in the office at Huntsville. It is a simple and easy cypher, which required Gen. MITCHEL and his aids about twenty minutes to translate. If Gen. BEAUREGARD wants his cyphers deciphered, the headquarters of the Third Division is the place to send them:

[ORIGINAL.]

CORINTH, April 9.

To Gen. Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Va.:

All present probabilities are that whenever the enemy moves on this position he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than vrsole xrly lohkjnap men, by wna aho vkjiyl hate nqhkl lorite xrmy lohkjnap yx3l wlrmqj mna phia may possibly shrakj ra n xyo pnejerlo nghkl xrily 5a lohkjnap vhmy. Can we not be reinforced xrhn dyvgzlinaj nive. If defeated here cy thjy lov vrjq matbyc nap dchqnte hkl wnkjy whereas we could even afford to lose for a while wonlyjiha nap inmxu3yi for the purpose of defeating qkyldj nive, which would not only insure us the valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[TRANSLATION.]

CORINTH, April 9,

Gen. Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Va.:

All present probabilities are that whenever the enemy moves on this position he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effective men. VAN DORN may possibly join us in a few days with 15,000 more. Can we not be reinforced from PEMBERTON'S army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause; whereas we could even afford to lose for a while Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating BUELL'S army, which would not only insure us the valley of the Mississippi but our independence.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

I will only add, in explanation, that the request of the General for reinforcements was being complied with at the time when we made our daring and successful dash upon Huntsville. About one-third of the troops which BEAUREGARD asked for had passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chattanooga and other points upon the Tennessee River, some slight obstructions being now interposed between them and their destined rendezvous. Y. S.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, April 14, 1862.

Gen. DUMONT, post commandant at this place, has received from Gen. O. M. MITCHEL a brief dispatch, giving the result of an expedition against the City of Huntsville, which he has succeeded in capturing, with a number of prisoners.

Gen. MITCHEL, on the 11th, was at Fayetteville, on his way, I understand at headquarters, to Athens and Decatur, where it was intended, if possible, to obtain a foothold and strengthen the position gained. Gen. MITCHEL had arrived at Fayetteville on the 9th, and had captured a train of provisions on the Fayetteville branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. This he had destroyed, not attempting to remove or use it. He also captured the locomotive and cars attached. Here his division rested until 12 o'clock on Friday, when, it being decided to abandon the expedition against Decatur, Gen. MITCHEL obtained permission to advance against Huntsville. The march was at first considered impracticable, the roads being excessively muddy and rough, crossing, as it did, the slope of the Cumberland Mountains to the valley through which flows the Tennessee at this point, for miles the most beautiful of streams. It was decided at last to attempt it with a single brigade and a detachment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. For the purpose, Gen. TURCHIN'S Brigade of Infantry, Col. KENNETT'S Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and Capt. SIMONSON'S Battery of Ohio Artillery were decided upon as being the most mobile in the corps, and they began the march about 1 o'clock on Friday, the 11th inst. Gen. MITCHEL commanded the corps, leaving the rest of his division in charge of one of his Brigadiers, and ordering it to remain at Fayetteville. The march is described by Gen. MITCHEL in his dispatch, as "being accomplished after innumerable difficulties and hardships." They reached Huntsville about 2 o'clock in the morning. Col. KENNETT dashed into the town and succeeded in surprising two companies of rebels who were there for the purpose of guarding the railroad. They were quickly disarmed, and the city taken possession of by Gen. MITCHEL. The citizens were taken completely by surprise, and came from their houses only to be ordered back, to remain in doubt until daylight.

Squads of men were detached about the town to different points, while companies and battalions were sent to destroy the bridges over the several creeks which the railroad crosses. There are, in all probability, not less than six or seven bridges destroyed, ruining the road for some time to come. The road north of the Tennessee is now entirely in our possession, from Stevenson to Decatur. A glance at the map will give a faint idea of the importance of this capture, cutting, as it does, what Gen. MITCHEL in his dispatch calls the "great artery of the rebel Confederacy, and destroying their chief railroad connection of the Eastern and Western districts of their domain.

Gen. MITCHEL telegraphs that he has taken 15 locomotives and about 350 cars—consisting both of passenger and box cars. Many of the latter were loaded. It is also intimated that the depôt contained important stores, which have been secured. I know not how Gen. MITCHEL will save these cars unless he has been enabled, as has been suggested to me, to run them to Stevenson and thence to Murfreesboro. But it is not probable that this is feasible, as the rebels have undoubtedly destroyed the Nashville and Chattanooga road, now as no longer any use to them. If this road has not been destroyed, the plan is feasible, and could be easily accomplished if Stevenson is not more strongly guarded than was Huntsville.

Gen. MITCHEL also secured two heavy siege guns. He does not mention any works at this point, but I imagine there are unfinished fortifications at Huntsville, on which it was intended to mount these guns. A report was had here sometime since to this effect.

The post-office and telegraph office were also captured—in the former was found two large bags of mail matter, containing many important documents and newspapers, giving the fullest and latest accounts of their "great victory" at Pittsburgh Landing. Two telegraph operators were captured, one of whom was compelled to telegraph the account of the success of the expedition to A. A. G. Capt. FRY, Chief of Gen. BUELL'S Staff.

Huntsville is the residence of Hon. JERRY CLEMENS, who so long held out against the wiles of secession, and who was one of the five who voted against the ratification of the Constitution of the rebel States. The city is one of the most beautiful and one of the richest in the country.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

REPORT OF COL. RANSOM, OF THE ELEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH INFANTRY,
SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIV. ILL. VOL.,
CAMP AT PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of my command on the 6th and 7th inst.:

At 7 A. M. on the 6th inst., my command, consisting of 225 enlisted men and 14 commissioned officers (one company absent on picket duty) formed the right of the Brigade—the Twentieth Illinois Regiment being on my left. We moved with the Brigade to a position in rear of the right of the camp of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, but immediately changed to a position in the centre of said camp, when we formed in line of battle. The right of my regiment resting near and supporting a battery of artillery on the hill at my right.

The enemy were immediately in front of us in greatly superior numbers, advancing in four ranks and in three columns steadily upon us. When in good range we opened our fire upon them, which was responded to by a terrific fire from their line. This fire was kept up on both sides, and told with fearful effect upon my line. My loss here in ten minutes was very heavy, for during that brief period Capt. CARTER was mortally wounded, Lieut. FIELDS severely wounded, and myself, Major NEVINS, Capt. COATS and Lieut. WALROD also wounded.

We remained under this fire in this position for a considerable time, when I noticed the line on my left was falling back. Very soon my own regiment fell back, but they rallied immediately in the rear of the reserve, and moving near our own camp, rejoined the Brigade, when we moved to the camps of the First Brigade, forming a new line.

I was here joined by Adjutant PHILLIPS, of the Seventieth Ohio and 40 of his men, who took the left of my regiment, and fought gallantly with us through my regiment, and fought gallantly with us through the remainder of the day. We immediately moved forward and met the enemy, in rear of the camps of the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois, when we drove them slowly back under a heavy fire, and while a rebel battery was playing upon us. We still moved gallantly forward; the fire of the Eleventh and Twentieth soon killed and drove away the men and horses of this battery.

We held this position (a few hundred yards from the silenced battery) for a long time, until ordered forward by Gen. MCCLERNAND, who was alone bravely marching forward with his Regiment on my left (apparently destitute of field-officers.) We moved forward in excellent order for a few hundred yards, when the regiment on my left gave way and retreated in great confusion, leaving my regiment (of about 115 men) almost alone. I immediately fell back to my former position. My horse having been killed in this last attack, and my wound rendering me totally unfit to walk or even to command, I was taken to the rear. Major NEVINS, though suffering from a severe wound in the hand, assumed command.

The regiment now having become separated from the brigade, he formed the regiment on the extreme left, where the battle was raging fearfully. His painful wound, however, obliged him to turn over the command to Capt. LLOYD D. WARDELL, who, with the little remnant of our regiment, now reduced to about eighty men, bore our colors forward into the thickest of the fight; and, with his command, bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the terrible contest that closed the battle of the 6th inst.

On the 7th, Major NEVINS became sufficiently recovered to resume command, but the few gallant men left to sustain the honor of the "Eleventh" were held in reserve, by order of Gen. GRANT, and bore no conspicuous part in the glorious victory of that memorable day.

Of the noble bearing of the men of my command during the several engagements they were in on the 6th inst., I need not speak. Their numbers were few; they fought long and well, and suffered severely. They added yet brighter laurels to those they so dearly won at Donelson.

I cannot fail to mention the gallant Major NEVINS, who, though wounded, bravely performed his duty; and Adjt. DICKEY, ever cool and courageous, rendered most efficient service. The noble, lamented CARTER, Captain commanding Company K, who, with his company, so bravely cut his way through the rebel cavalry at Donelson, was among the first to fall on this bloody field mortally wounded. A good man, a true soldier, his loss is irreparable.

Capts. WADDELL and MCKEE, always at their posts, the latter wounded—both men in the gallant fight of the evening, the former commanding the regiment—are deserving of my grateful acknowledgments.

Capt. COATS, who rejoined the regiment in the morning of the 6th, but partially recovered from a severe illness, was wounded and remained with his command, and was particularly distinguished.

Lieut. FIELD, commanding Company A, whose coolness and bravery has always made his command invincible, was borne to the rear during the first engagement severely and, I fear, mortally wounded.

Lieuts. DOANE, MCWILLIAMS, TOWN, HAPEMAN and WALROD all distinguished themselves by their bravery and gallant bearing.

Lieut. DEAN, commanding Company D, added new laurels to those he won at Donelson. When the colors fell from the hand of the wounded bearer, he was first to seize and bear them on with the regiment.

Acting-Quartermaster GOODRICH, ever faithful to his trust, a brave soldier, was shot by my side, through the head.

To the gallant Adjt. PHILLIPS, of the Seventieth Ohio, and his forty brave men, I am under obligations for their support to our decimated lines. I need only say their noble bearing, while under my command, is deserving of the highest praise. Their regiment and State may well feel proud of them.

I also desire to mention Sergeant-Major BLAKE, and the color-guard, for their brave and meritorious conduct.

I cannot close, Sir, without offering my congratulations to the Colonel Commanding the Brigade, for the glorious victory achieved by our foes here, and the distinguished part borne by himself.

I append herewith a list of casualties in my command on the 6th and 7th instant.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
T. E. G. RANSOM,
Col. Comdg. 11th Illinois Infantry.

To Lieut. E. P. BOAS, A. A. A. Gen., 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Illinois Infantry.

	Men
Killed on the field	24
Wounded	74
Total loss	98

GEN. BUELL'S CONDUCT.

An officer engaged in the battle writes:

"I wish you could have seen the gallantry, the bravery, the dauntless daring, the coolness of Gen. BUELL. He seemed to be omnipresent. If ever man was qualified to command an army it is he. He is a great, a *very* great General, and has proved himself so; not only in organizing and disciplining an army, but in handling it. Gen. BUELL had his horse shot under him. Capt. WRIGHT, his Aid, had the visor of his cap touched by a ball."

A soldier gives the following account of Gen. BUELL'S strategy in the field:

"On Monday morning about 10 o'clock Gen. BUELL executed a manœuvre that reflects great credit on him as a commander. The rebels were advancing in great force to turn our left, and capture our transports and supplies, when BUELL, becoming aware of their intentions, made preparations to receive them. About half a mile above the landing are two large ridges, running back from the river. The ridge next to the landing is the highest. BUELL placed a battery on each of the ridges, and between them he placed a brigade of infantry. The troops were ordered to lie down. He then ordered the lower battery to fire on the enemy, and make a show of retreating in confusion, so as to draw the rebels on. On came the rebels pell-mell, yelling at the top of their voices, 'Bull Run,' 'Bull Run,' thinking, I suppose, to frighten us.

As soon as the rebels came in range, the lower battery, agreeably to orders, opened fire, retreated, and took up a position in rear of the upper battery. The rebels, seeing our men retreating, charged up the hill and took possession of the battery. The rebels, in the meantime, were not aware of our troops being in the hollow below them. At this moment the signal was sounded, and the whole brigade rose to their feet, and poured a deadly fire of rifle-balls into the ranks of the rebels, cutting them down by scores. At this favorable moment, also, the upper battery poured in a terrific storm of grape and canister shot. The rebels reeled and staggered like drunken men, and at last broke and fled in every direction, leaving the ground strewed with dead and dying."

THE DEATH OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

From the Louisville Journal.

There is evidently a misapprehension in the public mind in reference to the circumstances connected with the death of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. The writer of this paragraph was on the battle-field of Shiloh, on Sunday, the 13th inst., and was so highly favored as to form one of a party who were conducted over the battle-field by Gens. MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN on that day. Gen. MCCOOK was very communicative on the occasion, and pointed out many interesting localities as the party rode over the ground. On the route Gen. MCCOOK halted us at the precise point at which Gov. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, of Kentucky, was mortally wounded. Gen. MCCOOK was the first Federal officer who met the rebel Provisional Governor after he had fallen. He approached Mr. JOHNSTON, and taking him up in his arms as he lay upon the ground, asked him his name. Mr. JOHNSTON told him that he was GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, of Kentucky, and asked of Gen. MCCOOK his name. He then asked Gen. MCCOOK if he was a Mason, the General replying in the affirmative. Mr. JOHNSTON then asked to be permitted to have a private interview with the General, which was granted. Subsequently, an ambulance containing the body of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON was driven by, the vehicle having been abandoned by the rebels, and Governor JOHNSTON, after an inspection, informed Gen. MCCOOK that the body was that of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. Gen. JOHNSTON received but a single wound, which was from a musket ball, and near the right eye. Gen. MCCOOK did not state whether the body was buried upon the battle-field, or restored to the rebel army under a flag of truce. The above, however, is a correct report of the statement made by Gen. MCCOOK in the presence of several gentlemen. Gen. JOHNSTON may have been wounded early in the fight on Sunday; he may have died in Col. PRESTON'S arms, and his body may have been sent South for interment, but his remains were in the hands of the Federal troops on Monday, the 7th inst., and it is the writer's opinion that they were buried upon the field of Shiloh by the Federal troops.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

On Sunday afternoon I rode over the battle-field, which extends over an area of twenty miles. The earth is plowed up with shot and shell; the trees are marked with musket balls—in many instances I found as many as fifty imbedded in a single tree a foot in diameter; cartridge-boxes, haversacks, clothing and guns are strewn all over the field, and everything bears abundant testimony to the terrible strife waging on those dreadful days of April. In the hollows, and streams, and entangled in the dense underbrush, are many of the rebel dead rotting in the hot sun.

Gen. GRANT reports to Gov. YATES that his details *have buried over 4,000 bodies of the slain!* There is no doubt that the rebels lost many more in killed than we did, for our men fired to kill, and theirs to wound, and both carried out their orders to the letter. If any one has doubts whether the battle of Monday was a defeat to the enemy, one glance at the field from which they were driven and the horrors it presented, will settle the question. They ran and "ran well for a season," until far within their lines, but, to do them justice, it was not until after they had fought well.

We have already collected 10,000 stands of arms, a few of them of the old flint-lock pattern, but mostly of good quality and effective. It is a mistaken idea that the rebels are destitute of arms. They have an abundance of the most approved and modern patterns, and are by no means ignorant of their use.

Gen. HALLECK has taken up his quarters half a mile from the Landing, in a large tent. He is looking well. His army is in excellent spirits, and even the regiments that had suffered most are not demoralized, but eager to meet the enemy again.

Yesterday, just about daylight, I was awakened by an extensive volley of musketry, evidently proceeding from our extreme advance. Immediately the utmost consternation pervaded our lines, and the different regiments began to place themselves in readiness for an attack. Batteries hitched on their horses, and for a time the impression gained ground that our line was attacked from Corinth. The musketry was sharp and rapid for a half hour, and then ceased as suddenly as it commenced. I learned the cause during the day. Gen. SHERMAN received orders to advance his division three miles toward Corinth in advance of our lines. In the execution of his order, he came in contact with an infantry Confederate force and about

THE TAMMANY WATERLOO.

The Election of Sachems—Complete Victory of the "Closing" Candidates—Defeat of Baldwin—Devlin a Wigwam—Full Union Triumphant.

Well, Mr. Editor, the Tammany election of Sachems, which that excellent Democratic interpreter, the *Leader*, told us, in its long rallying article of last week, was to be "the most important," as well as the most thoroughly canvassed and the most intensely exciting that has ever taken place in the Society, is over.

Half an hour after the setting of the sun on Monday last, (and it set gloomily enough for many a little inside interest as well as for the outside world,) the

"Clans of Culloden were gathered in fight."

The publication of your letter of the 18th inst., (last Friday,) sketching out the plans of the campaign on either side, and giving a complete chart of all the localities, including embankments, trenches, rifle-pits, masked batteries and all, was a perfect *Monitor* arrival to the iron-clad schemes of sundry *Merrimacs*, (excuse the joke!) who had been whisking in and out of Tammany, the Westchester and the Hone House for a week or two past. On all hands they thought that the good cause of purification and reform was to be directed precisely as this or the other leader chose. But

"There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To look out for the life of poor Jack,"

and, in the present instance, that celestial lookout slid down from his masthead to tell us all the news. His revelations made the feathers—goose-quills—fly in every direction. Nassau-street was alive with scouts and orderlies—not always too orderly—dashing hither and thither on "wizard errands." The rebels at Newbern did not "make tracks" faster nor burn their bridges more promptly behind them than did the friends of the old-fashioned clique and combination system. The battalions of the War-horse were "on the rampage" for twenty-four hours consecutively, executing black-horse charges on imaginary foes around all the corners of the Fourth and Seventh, and the Fire Zouaves, under Col. WARABURY, rushed to and fro in the most frantic confusion. The "enemy" was somewhere—but where no one could tell. Of course, under circumstances of such imminent peril, changes of programme became necessary, and the councils that immediately followed the appearance of the innocent little letter in question, produced sundry curious results whereof the election bore most eloquent witness.

On Friday evening, the followers of "Boss PURDY" reconvened at the Westchester House, or what Mr. CLANCY called next morning, "a bogus call," to "involve *the* movement in confusion," as that gentleman further maintains. The same good burghers whose solid and comfortable appearance I had the pleasure of noting, last week, were there, but the Committee on a ticket, was not ready to report, and the session speedily closed, some growling, some in high glee, and all slightly perplexed at the accuracy and fluency of the TIMES' correspondent. Closets, doorways, benches and tables were carefully scanned during the proceedings, and one or two lively young conspirators, more gifted with fancy than the rest, assumed looks as eager and apprehensive as though they felt that O'BRIEN'S What-Is-It was in the room, and couldn't be caught or held down to have a plaster-cast of his horrible visage taken. One or two of the quorum were charged by their comrades with taking notes—"poor fellows!" Of course they were the least likely of the party to do so, and "your humble subscriber" had to repeat the laugh he had, in the morning of the same day, at the puzzled countenances of our respected friends, DANIEL B. TAYLOR and CASPAR C. CHILDS, in Nassau-street, while they were staring at the disclosures of "Any Other Man" in the TIMES. He came within an ace of discovery, too, for the ghost of a strangled giggle haunted his hiding place for an instant, and nearly betrayed it.

On Saturday the *Leader* thundered upon the calm precincts of Frankfort-street with an article which made the bulletin-board on Tammany Hall corner loom up in the distance like Fort Pulaski *before* the bombardment. Mr. CLANCY, or Mr. SWEENY, or whoever did write the column, said some very true things, among which were the important facts that the Tammany Society is, to-day, "more powerful in numbers than ever before in its history," that "many important additions have been made by the admission of prominent citizens, independent, high-toned Democrats, supporters of the Party for its principles, and not for its plunder," &c. The *Leader* then denounced the Aldermanic "Ring," including "Messrs. BOOLE, GENET and associates," by name, and finally predicted "a triumph on the side of reform, honest representation and the union of the Party, the most overwhelming ever known in the history of political contests." Under such promises and predictions the "fun grew fast and furious," and that (Saturday) evening there was a fine turn-out of the Waterburyites at the Westchester House, where a "pow-wow" was held under the presidency of Hon. ANDEW FREEMEN, one of the "big Injuns", of that tribe. Everything thus far had been "beauteously" managed, as a friend "Young" says when in particularly fine spirits, and the ticket was about to be nominated, when lo! and behold, an irruption of strange "red men." *Purdyites* of the deepest dye, swept into the camp and carried off all the valuables, to wit, passing by the majority then in attendance a motion directing the Committees from the two caucuses to meet together and confer with a view to the composition, if possible, of a joint ticket. The agonized grimaces of some of the "veterans" at this arrangement palpably indicated that this compromise of conflicting elements involved the compromise of Mr. WATERBURY'S reelection as Grand Sachem. So, the Purdyites wagged their heads contentedly, like "good Pawnees." The bloody scalping scene was postponed, and the two Committees met in grand state. The question was quietly put over, canned, and in consideration of the tremendous interests involved, and a few other things known only to the "medicine men," a ticket was got together, headed fraternally by the names of ELIJAH F. PURDY and JOHN A. DIX—the latter being understood to represent the Waterbury sentiment. The remainder of the names were unanimously agreed to, excepting only the thirteenth, in relation to which number on the list of candidates for Sachems, the question of preference arose between JOHN E. DEVELIN and GEORGE E. BALDWIN. If the former were placed on the ticket, the Purdyites would have seven Sachems against six in favor of WATERBURY; while, if BALDWIN were substituted, the majority would be exactly reversed. The vote in Committee stood eight for DEVELIN and six for BALDWIN, so the former was declared the nominee, and put on the ticket. The Waterbury high Chiefs and managers, upon hearing that this outgeneraling, outvoting and unsparing slaughter had been committed against them, exclaimed against ambushes and night-surprises, and immediately repudiated the action of the Joint Committee. They then proceeded to adopt a ticket, substituting the name of BALDWIN, on the Sachem's list, for DEVELIN'S.

Thus stood the field when the eventful night of Monday came. The excitement of the neighborhood made the corner misty in the drizzling rain—misty with the eager breath and the steaming robes of the thronging tribes. The watchfires inside burned merrily, and the waters of the great spring bubbled and sparkled in the illumination. Braves, warriors and sachems—for such is the order of the savage ranks, where "first is last and last first"—were in full war costume and temper. Ancient sages, worn in the conflicts and councils of Tammany for generations, were there. The venerable Ammermann and John J. Manning, George S. Messerve and Jas. C. Stoneall, Jared W. Bell and Thomas B. Tappan, and many others, grouped together around the council-fire, "fighting their battles o'er again," with many a sigh for the good old times when the Pewter Mug was not "muggy" and many an "ugh!" of approbation when some "talking medicine" of the tribe would tell an anecdote harder than the rest. Then there were the young sprigs, NAB COOPER, "Dove" TAYLOR and the rest of them trying their tomahawks in anticipation, and bothering their grave old comrades no little by noisy demonstrations around the "Spring" which some unauthorized fledglings of Democracy seemed determined to make *Fall* and Winter, too. Coaches were kept dashing about through the hunting-grounds to bring up the sick and lazy adherents of the two cliques, and vigilance Committees scoured the wastes of Manhattan for recruits. Most of the "old fellows" of twenty, thirty and even forty years' membership were with the War Horse, and the "new men" chiefly for Col. WATERBURY.

We will draw a veil over the travailings of the inner chamber. There, on such an emergency, fraught with the fortunes of the Empire State, the eye of the faithful chronicler should be closed to the whims and weaknesses of even his copper-colored fellow-mortals. But there was wailing and gnashing of teeth and the "smoke of the torment" (abominably bad weed) came out at the chinks and crannies. The aforesaid "Cherub" was nearly choked from his perch. The municipal genius who guages the depth of night from the cupola of City Hall had sounded "by the deep, nine!" and still the battle wavered. The Black Horse and the Zouaves were at it pell-mell, determined to conquer or die. A slight movement on the far left of the contending forces was observable. A main door opened and forth stalked from out the arena the mighty wizard of Tammany—the heroic and mysterious DELAVAN. A solemn silence fell upon the assembled hosts at this significant disappearance, then came a huzza from the PURDY corner, and then a wild yell, as they once more charged the "van" of their opponents. How or why, by 10 o'clock, the strife had ceased, and Black Horse and Zouave lay down together, and what the rallying forth of the wizard had to do with it, I leave as a problem to be solved in May. I shall then try my own skill at guessing. But about one hour later the combatants filed from the battle-field, arm-in-arm, and the strife was ended amid rejoicing and libation.

"Nunc tempus est bibendum et edendum,
Et Yankee Doodle Dandyum harmonice canendum."

The "Union" ticket was elected by 149 out of 162 regular votes, thus leaving but 19 in opposition to it, and we, DARIUS was the last man.

Should the great DELAVAN be Grand Sachem next May, the Furyites will probably not get into mourning. Should one JAMES B. NICHOLSON attain that dignity, I feel sure that our friend CLANCY will hardly repeat the compliments he paid that gentleman and warrior, in print, last week.

The ticket elect was the one adopted by the Joint Committee on Saturday night, and published in the TIMES on Tuesday morning after the election.

May, the month of flowers, will usher in the final ejection, which, in placing a new Grand Sachem in office, will give the whole Democratic Party of the State a pivot to turn upon. I shall look to it that the Republic receives no detriment.

"ANY OTHER MAN."

England and America—Speaker Raymond's Speech in the New-York Assembly.

From the London Times.

It is not often that we refer to the debates in the American Congress. The absence from those assemblies of the Ministers who direct the action of the Government extracts all authority from the speeches except when the Legislature happens to be hostile to the Executive. It is, we think, a remarkable fact that during the whole progress of the civil war, and throughout the incidental difficulties which have arisen between the Federal States and Great Britain, we have never once found occasion to draw attention to a moderate, argumentative, and statesmanlike speech either in the Senate or the House of Representatives. We have sometimes slightly scolded violent and incendiary pieces of declamation, and we have much more often passed over furious and insulting harangues; but we have never been able to argue with the American Houses of Parliament as with assemblies which had the policy of the nation in their keeping and were conscious of responsibility when they spoke. This is not our fault, nor their fault; it lies in the system which excludes the real mind from the open deliberations of its Parliament. We cannot in this country weigh the influence which may attach to a speaker or a speech when we see that even a vote of the House in which it was spoken goes for nothing in the policy of the Government. Throughout all the great events which have happened during the last twelve months the debates in Congress have seemed to us, looking on from a distance, to have had no more power over the Government than the debates of the Oxford Union have over the policy of Great Britain.

What we have sought for in vain in the Federal Chambers, we have just found in the State Assembly of New-York. The NEW-YORK TIMES reports a speech of Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, delivered in that assembly, which is really that of a calm, reasoning man, taking a comprehensive and business-like view of the foreign relations of his State, and clearing away before him the ridiculous conceits and absurd panic which seem to have possessed his coadjutors in the State Assembly. On this side of the water, people will probably laugh when we go on to say that the object of this speech, which has thus drawn from us an expression of some gentle surprise and moderate applause, was of no higher aim than to convince the people of New-York that the State Assembly might adjourn without any fear that New-York would be invaded by England before it again met. Loudly, however, as London may laugh at there being a necessity for such reassurance, it would seem to exist, since the proposition which drew forth Mr. RAYMOND'S elaborate speech, occupying eleven columns in the NEW-YORK TIMES, was to enroll and discipline an army of 100,000 men, and to build and arm forts upon the Western frontier as a security against invasion from Canada! It might be supposed from the interruptions with which Mr. RAYMOND was met when he argued against this waste of energy and against the

...Y AFFAIRS.

...April 25, 1862.

...s, '74 Coup.	87½	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 83
...s, '65.....	92½	do	83½
...s, 1867.....	94½	do	s30 83¾
...s-10 reg. N'ts	100¾	do	84
...U. Certs. 6s.	88	Hud. Riv. Railroad	12½
...Tenn. St. 6s, '90	b10 55¾	Panama Railroad	123½
...Virginia State 6s.	56	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
...do	55¾	do	s30 58
...N. Y. State 6s	98.100	do	b30 58¾
...M. U. 6 p.c. 1st M.		Cleve. & Tol. R.	s5 41¾
...S. F. Conv. Bonds.	99¾	do	41¾
...Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	50	do	s30 41¾
...Amer. Gold	s60 101½	do	b60 41¾
...Pacific Mail S. Co.	108	78 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	64
...Erie Railway.....	39¾	25 Chi., B. & Q. R.	62

SECOND BOARD.

...s, '74 Coup.	87½	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 83
...s, '65.....	92½	do	83½
...s, 1867.....	94½	do	s30 83¾
...Tr. 7-10 reg. N'ts	100¾	do	84
...U. Certs. 6s.	88	Hud. Riv. Railroad	12½
...Tenn. St. 6s, '90	b10 55¾	Panama Railroad	123½
...Virginia State 6s.	56	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
...do	55¾	do	s30 58
...N. Y. State 6s	98.100	do	b30 58¾
...M. U. 6 p.c. 1st M.		Cleve. & Tol. R.	s5 41¾
...S. F. Conv. Bonds.	99¾	do	41¾
...Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	50	do	s30 41¾
...Amer. Gold	s60 101½	do	b60 41¾
...Pacific Mail S. Co.	108	78 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	64
...Erie Railway.....	39¾	25 Chi., B. & Q. R.	62

FRIDAY, April 25—P. M.

There is an increased ease in money affairs in Wall-street, and a very large accumulation of deposits in Bank, growing out of the recent heavy disbursements by the Treasury Department. The Assistant Treasurer in this City continues to receive from the Banks, on temporary loan, a portion of this surplus at 5 ₩ cent. interest; but the same rate is accepted, in many instances, from the Stock and Money Brokers. The ordinary rule on the Stock Exchange is 6 ₩ cent. The employment of money for trade purposes continues moderate at 6@7 ₩ cent., and the whole line of commercial and mercantile discounts at Bank is about twenty millions below the sum total of individual deposits and country bank balances. The consequence is now daily felt in the increased demand for United States Securities of every class at ordinary prices, and heavy dealings outside the Stock Exchange at the counters of the Wall-street Brokers. The Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents of 1864 sell readily, to-day, at 100¾@100¾ ₩ cent.; the 6 ₩ cents. of 1868 at 98¼ ₩ cent.; the coupon Stock of 1881 at 94¼@94¾ ₩ cent. With all the abundance of money in what is esteemed a paper currency, there is no disposition to speculate for the rise in Gold, or to buy Exchange on Europe, beyond the current wants of the import trade. Gold is 101¼, and Bills on London 112¼ ₩ cent. The deposits with the Assistant-Treasurer, to-day, by the Associated Banks, on 5 ₩ cent. interest, amount to $1,300,000. The import of Dry Goods for the week is $527,000. Two of our City Banks, the American Exchange and the Mechanics' Association, have announced their half-yearly May dividends as 3 ₩ cent.

The course of the Stock Exchange on the Railway Shares to-day was firmer than yesterday, with some excitement in Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central, at a recovery of 1 ₩ cent. on the lowest sales of Thursday. About 6,000 shares of Toledo were taken from 40¾ to 41¾ ₩ cent., and sales of Illinois Central were made from 57½ to 58¾ ₩ cent. The New-York roads were steady, at 83@83¾ for Central, and 36¾@37 for Erie Common, and 61½@62 for Preferred. The sales of Central at the Board are lighter than the outside transactions, but both together scarcely amount to an average daily business. The holders are generally firm, and the amount of cash Stock for employment on the Street is scarcely equal to the disposition evinced by the speculators against the market to sell the Stock short at current rates. In Erie the business is moderate. The Western Shares, other than Toledo and Illinois Central, are for the moment quite dull, and both classes of Michigan Southern much neglected. The interest in the Toledo speculation attracts much attention, and both parties seem confident of the effect of the reopening of the transfer books and the redistribution of the large amount of Stock sold since the recent declaration (and payment to-day) of the 3 ₩ cent. dividend. The principal buyers are understood to be prepared to retire from the market, whatever amount of cash Stock may be delivered to-morrow on the reopening of the transfers. The general Share market this afternoon closed firm; Toledo, 41¼@41¾; Illinois Central, 58@58¼; New-York Central, 83@83¼.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	92½	Broadway	126
Manhattan	125	Ocean	69
Merchants'	95	Pacific	112
Mechanics'	103	Bank of Republic	90
Union	90	Bank of N. America	92½
America	103	Hanover	77½
City	112	Irving	66
Phœnix	96	Metropolitan	98
North River	75	Peoples	80
Tradesmen's	92	East River	82½
Butchers' & Drover'	110	Shoe and Leather	97
Merchants' Ex	80	Corn Exchange	90¾
Seventh Ward	115	St. Nicholas	85
Com. Scrip Stock	90	Marine	100
Mech. Bk. Ass	85	Park	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¾	Chi., B. & Q. 8 p.c. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102¾	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	94¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103¾	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	74
Erie 6 ₩ cs, '62	101	N. Ind. firsts	93¾
Erie seconds, '79	100	N. Ind. firsts, Gosh. L.	90
Erie thirds, '83	93	Mich. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 p.c.	92
Erie fourths, '80	85	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	86
Erie fifths, '85	82½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
B., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	62¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79¼
Hudson firsts, '69	105¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	50
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	100	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	89½
Hudson thirds, '75	83¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	99¾
Hudson convert., '67	79	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Harlem 7 ₩ cs, '72	101¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	87¼
Harlem seconds, '82	93	Clev. & Toledo s. f. firsts	80¾
Harlem thirds, '68	73	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69	72 97¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '62	99¾		

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned, the third week in April:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$8,707	$7,425
Freight	10,438	11,724
Total	$19,205	$19,149

On this, and the previous weekly returns for April, one of the evening papers is pleased to assume that the estimate of the Directors, at their recent meeting in this City, will fall short for the month about $17,000. But it will probably be found, when the miscellaneous income of the road is added, that the estimates upon which the circular of the Board of Directors was addressed to the shareholders, on the recent resumption of dividends, at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, were amply justified. The same evening cotemporary suggested that the dividend would possibly be enjoined by some of the Bondholders. In this it is now known that he was wrong, as the dividend was duly paid in cash to-day at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., the well-known and highly responsible fiscal agents of the Company in this City, who, we are quite sure, not only enjoy the confidence of every class of the Bondholders, by whom they are frequently consulted, but would be as far from making themselves a party to an insufficient dividend as the most conservative Broker on the Stock Exchange.

The New-York Treasury receipts to-day were $5,[illegible] including $145,000 for Customs; payments $4,838,768; balance, this afternoon, $12,598,147.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of April:

Third week, 1862	$19,511
Third week, 1861	26,003
Decrease	$3,091

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending April 24:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,703,488	$393,081	$527,503
Thrown on market	1,680,790	396,992	647,986
Entered at the port	$38,603,733	$25,848,376	$17,084,367
Thrown on market	39,315,323	26,293,579	19,361,932

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	515	$159,168	139	$46,487	405	$109,427
Mf. of Cot'n	483	86,015	128	29,602	324	64,570
Mf. of Silk	72	63,254	16	27,768	26	25,031
Mf. of Flax	287	66,640	105	25,769	136	31,229
Miscellan's	54	19,054	5	3,746	3,061	23,598
					25	112
Total	1,411	$394,131	393	$133,372	3,952	$253,855
		133,372				394,131
Total entered		$527,503	Total marketed			$647,986

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 9,917 bbls. Flour, 1,833 bbls. and 1,314 bags Corn Meal, 3,403 bushels Wheat, 7,235 bushels Corn, 376 bushels Rye, 2,145 bushels Barley, 2,463 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 5,083 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,371 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 55 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. Western Yellow at 33½c. @34½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 26c.; and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms, ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot continues in demand, at 21½c. @22c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty good demand to-day, and prices have been well supported. Sales 1,500 bales, including Middlings, at 29¼c. @29½c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered to-day, as holders have been anticipating a further material rise in prices, and consequently have been reluctant to sell at prevailing rates, though these show a slight improvement since yesterday. The demand has been fair for desirable lots, especially of shipping brands Extra State. The market closes buoyantly. Sales have been made since our last of 13,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to choice extra State at $5@$5 25, chiefly $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@$4 90
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active and buoyant, including extra at $5@$6 30 ₩ bbl.: sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 75@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Western, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, as holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers; sales have been made of 13,250 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22, and Red State on private terms, ₩ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales, 34,700 bush. at 58c. @59c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered: 57c. @59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 38c. @39c.; Western, at 38c. @39½c.; State, at 39c. @40½c., ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 79c. @82c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel. Sales 5,300 bushels. Barley is quiet, at prices ranging from 70c. @95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 21, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	13,163	15,836
Wheat, bushels	47,588	712,434
Corn, bushels	127,045	252,666
Oats, bushels	6,373	20,920
Rye, bushels	5,210	110
Barley, bushels	11,403	6,067

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to April 21.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	296,049	332,614	124,595
Wheat, bush	1,713,656	1,720,218	847,084
Corn, bush	1,670,222	2,855,833	2,957,785
Oats, bush	208,787	134,425	372,792
Rye, bush	192,047	100,107	44,444
Barley, bush	303,040	167,813	162,572

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 21.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	95,200	47,806
Wheat, bush	2,537,231	1,420,326
Corn, bush	2,657,978	1,938,752
Oats, bush	—	529,477

HAY—North River bale is in fair request to-day, at 55c. @75c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at former rates, including last year's crop, at 12c. @18c., ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been dull during the week, and prices of nearly all kinds have declined ½c. ₩ lb. The principal sales have been, 7,000 Wet Salted California, at 11c.; 5,000 Dry Salted Maranham, at 16½c., and 5,000 Dry Orinoco, at 22½c. @23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The advanced prices claimed by holders check transactions, and the market to-day, is quiet.

LEAD—Has been inactive, but very stiffly held.

LEATHER—The market has been dull and prices have been somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been heavier, to-day, having amounted to 450 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 37c. @39c; Barbadoes, at 27c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c. @28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is held above the views of buyers, and is quiet. Common and Strained, $8 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., at $10 50@$11 ₩ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine to the extent of 170 bbls., in lots, at $1 42½@$1 45 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are generally in limited demand, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of holders. Sales, 700 bbls., at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, some holders refusing to sell under $12 50; $12 50@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. The Government contract for Mess (2,000 bbls.) was awarded at $12 69@$13, mainly at $13 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5½c. @7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in more request at steady prices. Sales 1,030 boxes, at 6¼c. @7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is in good demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c. @8¾c., and small lots of very choice at 8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 270 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c. @14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c. @20c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 6¾c. @8½c., ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, April 23, says: "The demand for all articles in the provision line has been quite limited, and the sales small comparatively until Monday, when a brisk demand arose again for Bulk Sides from the English packers, and on Monday evening and yesterday the sales were over a milllion and a half pounds, at 5c., including 300,000 lbs. Shoulders, packed in fly-tight hhds., at 3¾c., which is equal to 3c. loose. The weather in the fore part of the week was quite warm, which stopped packing for the Liverpool market; but since Sunday it has been quite cool, and favorable for the business, and this is one cause of the increased demand, though not the only cause. The private advices by the *Canada* are more favorable than had been expected, the Liverpool market being sustained better under the unusual large receipts than had been anticipated. This renewed demand has been confined to Bulk Sides and Shoulders, chiefly the former. There has been nothing done in Mess Pork or Lard of consequence; the former is offered at $10 25@$10 50, and the latter at 7¾c. @7¾c., but in order to effect sales, Mess Pork would have to be sold at $10, and Lard at 7c. @7¼c. A moderate demand for Bacon Sides at 5½c., but none for Shoulders, which are offered at 3¾c. Bulk Hams may be quoted at 4c. @4¼c., the latter rate including packages. When cut in a shape and cured in a manner to suit the Liverpool market, they command 4½c., but none of this kind are to be had. Bulk Shoulders are being shipped thence freely, packed in fly-tight hogsheads and in dry salt. The consumptive demand for American meat is good in England, but the demand is chiefly speculative, which is based on the low prices, and the belief that prices at this side will materially advance."

RICE—Sales 250 bags East India at $5 25@$5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, comprise 2,200 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¾c. @8c., 8,530 bags Manilla on private terms, and 115 boxes Havana at 7c. @7¾c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been quiet since our last, at uniform prices.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 46,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¼c. @8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c. @23¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active to-day, but rates have been well supported. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d. @2s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 6¼d. @7¼d.; Corn, 6d. @6½d., ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 2s. @27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d. @7d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. @25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. @30s.; Tallow, 20s. @22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 1½d. @2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d. @7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. @5s. ₩ tc.; Hops, 4d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 28s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Lard Oil, 32s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s. @22s. 6d. ₩ ton; Tobacco, 20s. ₩ hhd.

Sales of Stock—April 24.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

10 shares Capital Stock of N. Y. & N. H. Railroad...68¼
100 shares Capital Stock of N. Y. & N. H. Railroad...68

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloons—A "Pretty Waiter Girl" in Trouble.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Josephine Bailey—This was a *habeas corpus* for the relief of one of the girls employed at Canterbury Hall, who was arrested on Thursday night while passing around the lager bier.

The case is intended to be a test case in respect to the constitutionality of the late "Concert Saloon Bill." A return was put in, and the matter postponed until to-day, when the argument is expected to be heard.

The Canterbury Hall and the American Music Hall join this case, as understood.

Frank Byrne and James T. Brady, for petitioner.

Bills of Sale—Interpolations.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Amelia Yeaton vs. *Aaron Claffin et al.*—The defendants in this action are the well-known firm of Claffin, Mellen & Co. The plaintiff sues to recover the possession of goods taken to the amount of $2,500. The defence set up is that the defendants obtained judgment against one Thomas S. Brooks, who is the son-in-law of the plaintiff, and that the property for which this action was brought was his property and did not belong to the plaintiff. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the goods were formerly the property of Brooks, but that he owed Mrs. Yeaton, and sold the property to her to secure the payment of her claim. The bill of sale of the property was offered in evidence and objected to by the defendants on the ground that it was interlined and that it did not show that the interlineations were in the bill of sale when it was signed by Brooks. The Conrt, however, overruled the objection, and admitted the bill of sale as evidence.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; E. B. & C. H. Smith for defendants.

Divorce—Free to Wed Again.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Sarah Emma Sturges vs. *Charles Sturges.*—This was an action for divorce *a vinculo*, on the ground of adultery with certain persons mentioned in the complaint. The defence set up a denial, and the case was referred to the Hon. Murray Hoffman, late Justice of this Court, to take the testimony and report his finding to the Court. The referee found in favor of the plaintiff, and the Court now granted a decree of divorce on the ground charged.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Elizabeth Jacobi, German, aged 24, pleaded guilty to stealing dresses and other articles of clothing from Rosa Ettenger, of No. 213 Bowery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

John Riordan, Irish, 35 years of age, jointly indicted with John Cannon, for stealing two bales of wool, valued at $70, from Jacob Stedheimer, was tried and convicted, and remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of John Flynn, now admitted to probate, leaves $200 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The will of Sally Williams, also admitted, leaves $25 to the West Fifteenth-street Methodist Church.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate:

Abel T. Anderson, Jasper Spence, Samuel Burrll, Sally Williams, Edward McCoy, Richard E. Sperry, John Flynn, Matilda T. S. Watts, Diedrich Estrup, Jonathan Hull and W. H. Dwier.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., relative to opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.—Order confirming report of Commission granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Borst vs. *O'Donnell.*—Motion granted.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. *Baker et als.*—Motion for judgment granted.

The Same vs. *Speden et als.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Cary et al. vs. *Pelton et al.*—Motion granted.

Hoffman (four cases) vs. *Ferris et al.*—Motions denied.

Segaine vs. *Foot et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Reed vs. *Grant et als.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Harmony Fire Insurance Company (three cases) vs. *Tomlinson et als.*; *Hay* vs. *The Same*; *Johnston* vs. *Bleakie et als.*; *Seymour* vs. *Lawson*; *Dellafield* vs. *Platt et als.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Corbett vs. *Rushmore et als.*—Motion granted with leave, &c. Costs to abide event.

Wilson et als. vs. *Pettibone et als.*—Motion dismissed.

Shepherd vs. *Shepherd*; *Kitching* vs. *Diehl*; *Adams* vs. *Coudert, Jr., et al.*; *Ferris* vs. *Kayanagh et al.*; *Enoch* vs. *Enoch*; *Frost* vs. *Westhook*; *Weigley et al.* vs. *Loomis et als.*—Motion granted in these cases, except in the last one, which is denied.

Hoffman vs. *Brewster et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Chamberlain, &c., vs. *Prescott et al.*; *The Same* vs. *The Same*; *Polhemus* vs. *Sherwood.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Abels vs. *Westervelt, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

Davenport vs. *Price.*—Motion denied.

Hilt et al. vs. *Whiting, &c.*—Motion granted without costs.

Keith vs. *Marcias.*—Order dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Junstice Barbour.

Beecher vs. *Ackerman.*—Ordered that said defendant have six hundred dollars allowance in addition to the costs of this action, and that the same be made part of this judgment in this action.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Sarah E. Sturges vs. *Charles Sturges.*—Decree of divorce granted.

Theriott et al. vs. *Bagioli.*—Case and amendments settled. Left at Clerk's office.

Scott, Executor, &c., vs. *Simes.*—Judgment for plaintiff—finding of facts, &c., on file.

Lockwood et al. vs. *Rothchild et al.*—Form of judgment settled.

Before Justice Barbour.

Stevens vs. *Palmer.*—Order of substitution granted.

Fisher vs. *Fisher.*—Discontinued without costs to either party.

Woodward vs. *Talcott.*—Discontinued without costs to either party.

Read, &c., Moore, &c.—See papers with Clerk.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. *Tomlinson, impleaded, &c.*—Report of referee approved.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Williams vs. *O'Keefe, &c.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Western Sanitary Commission.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western Floating Hospitals and wounded soldiers: C. B. Caldwell, $10; Employment Society of Church of Incarnation, 1 bbl. and 1 bundle hospital stores, and cash, $5; Allen-street Episcopal Methodist Church, by Isaac Forster, $35 67; cash, $10; Collegiate Reformed Dutch Churches, Twenty-ninth-street and Lafayette-place, $336 34; Clerks of American Exchange Bank, $50; H. D. Ward, $1. Cash from Boxes—Tiffany & Co's., $46 81. Five ladiesin Setauket, L. I., 14 quilts, and cash, $5; hospital stores from Ward School No. 47; cash, $50; Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., by J. A. King, $35; Arnold, Constable & Co., $20; A Jersey Woman, $50. Cash from Boxes—Park & Tilford's, $14 05; Holmes & Co., $20; Ball, Black & Co., $54 72; Arnold, Constable & Co., $27 20; A. Rankin & Co., $8 91; Hegeman & Co., $3 89. Cash, $1 61; cash, 10 cents; Linda, $2; Dollar Collections, $21; Ladies of the Church of the Holy Innocents, hospital stores: cash, (R.,) $50; Robert Benner, $50; Ladies of Dr. Hutton's Church, hospital stores. Previously acknowledged, $7,277 43. Total, $8,136 33.

Personal.

Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading-room, No. 10 Strand, London, M. C., Eng., week ending April 12, 1862: Mr. and Mrs. A. Godkin, New-York; W. Bodenhamer, C. S. A.; John S. Wright, Rio Janeiro; M. Gomes De Oliver, Rio Janeiro; J. M. Mun, Valencia; Col. A. L. Ireland, United States; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schoifield, United States; W. B. Bright, Cincinnati; Mr. Bernard, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 16
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 16
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 17
America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 7
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

	FROM AMERICA.		
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
John Bell	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CARTE DE VISITE.—I HAVE RECEIVED IT, and am perfectly willing. ANNIE.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT OF THIS CITY—A WIDOWER, 36 years of age, desires to make the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady, under 28, with the view of making her his wife. Satisfactory reasons will be given for his adopting this course. He is a man of education and refinement, of an affectionate disposition, of undoubted character and respectability, and is engaged in a good business, and is also possessed of property. As he is really sincere, he begs no one will trouble him with frivolous replies. The lady must be religiously inclined, educated and refined, of lady-like manners and appearance, tidy and neat, of an amiable and affectionate disposition, a good housekeeper, fond of home and its attractions—in fact, not a mere "parlor ornament," but a sensible woman, who would make a plain, home-loving man a good wife. She must be possessed of a pleasant countenance, and a blonde, if possible. As the advertiser is seeking a good wife, and not a fortune, it is not indispensable that she be possessed of property—though he would like to meet with some one who had some property to unite with his own; it should remain under her own control, however. A resident of New-York, Brooklyn or its vicinity preferred. Any lady replying to this can do so without hesitation, as all communications will be treated with honorable secrecy. Address A. AGUILAR, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.
This Seminary (formerly Miss Adrain's) commences its third and Summer term, on MONDAY, April 28.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding-school for 20 boys, opens its next session, the 7th of May. Young lads having nothing to unlearn are desired, none beside. Pupils, entering at the age of 7 or 8, have continued in this school six consecutive years, passing through all the grades of an education, from the elementary to the collegiate. A note addressed to the Principal, for an interview, care of Wm. Stanley, Esq., Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, after the 20th April, will receive prompt attention.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, Miss STILLMAN, Principal. Spring Term commences May 5. This school is particularly worthy the attention of parents designing to educate their daughters from home. A limited number of day scholars received for a thorough critical course of English study. Circulars to be had on application as above.

THE KINDERHOOK ACADEMY WILL open the 5th of May next, under the charge of J. S. FANCHER, Esq., as Principal, and Prof. LEVI ABBOT and Mrs. ABBOT as associates. The Male and Female Departments are separate. Kinderhook is a delightful place, affording peculiar advantages. About 25 or 30 boarding scholars can be accommodated in the family of the Principal. For further information or circulars, address Box No. 3,045 New-York Post-office.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.
FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For particulars apply at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

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The New-York Times.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PADDY'S DAY.

WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

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THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rumor has reached us, based on statements made by passengers who have reached Cairo from up the Tennessee, that Gen. HALLECK has already attacked the rebel position at Corinth. It is not sufficiently definite, however, to be relied upon. The passengers state that when at Savanna, they heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Pittsburgh, and that they continued to hear it for miles this side of Savanna. They state, also, that on Wednesday last, Gen. HALLECK was making preparations for an attack. This is telegraphed from Chicago. A dispatch from Cairo direct, however, makes no mention of any such news, although the arrival of the steamer from Savanna is announced; and another dispatch from Chicago throws doubt upon the whole statement, as no such intelligence had reached headquarters, and dispatches were received from Gen. HALLECK on Thursday, which gave no intimation of an intended immediate attack.

Another triumph of our gunboats on the Western waters is recorded. They have effected a passage over the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee River, a short distance above Florence, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Ala., where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores. This gives us effectual command of that section of the country, as the rebels find it impossible to cope with our gunboats.

In alluding to the transfer of Gen. POPE's army to Pittsburgh, the Chicago *Post* says that its position at Fort Pillow has been occupied by another corps, and that operations there will go on as usual. It adds: "In the mean time, Gen. HALLECK has his army again in order; with fresh troops and increased artillery, he is now in the field. His army is, we are informed, so arranged that it is impossible, except by a force of twice its numbers, to defeat him. Gradually he is preparing for the work, and if BEAUREGARD proposes to water his horse in the Tennessee River, he will have to make a wide detour to accomplish that interesting deed. Skirmishes between pickets are of daily occurrence, and it is not violating any rule to say that our pickets never fall back; they have a force behind them always to maintain their advance. Further we dare not publish. Sufficient to say, that another battle may soon occur, and when it does, the rout and permanent dispersion of the rebel army is inevitable."

Under date of Pittsburgh, April 12, Gen. HALLECK has issued orders thanking Gens. GRANT and BUELL, with their officers and commands, for the bravery displayed in withstanding the rebel attack on April 6 and 7, and impresses upon officers and men the necessity of thorough discipline. Both Gens. GRANT and BUELL are continued in their respective commands.

Rebel reports state that the bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi River, below New-Orleans, commenced on the 22d inst. A dispatch from New-Orleans to the Norfolk *Day Book* announces this fact, and that the bombardment was heavy and continuous throughout the night, and was still proceeding on the 23d. It is represented by the rebel Gen. LOVELL, who is in command there, to be "terrific," and there is little doubt that the fort was unable to hold out long against it, though the dispatches speak in a semi-hopeful tone.

A gentleman arrived in St. Louis on Wednesday, who was in New-Orleans on Friday, the 11th inst. He came North through Gen MITCHEL'S lines, near Huntsville. He reports a terrible condition of things in the Crescent City. Pork was selling at $50 per barrel; flour, $18 to $20; coffee at 75 cents per pound; tea, of the poorest quality, at $2 to $3 per pound—the poorer classes subsisting on herbs. Common calicoes at 30 to 35 cents per yard; Confederate scrip at 65 cents discount for coin. There were great numbers of Union men in the city, who only await the appearance of the Stars and Stripes to declare themselves.

Advices from Commodore FOOTE's Flotilla to the 23d inst. have been received. Only two of our mortarboats remained in position for operating against Fort Wright, and they threw in shells only occasionally. The rebels had not replied that day, and none of their gunboats were in sight. Commodore FOOTE, we learn from Washington, has asked to be relieved from the command of the flotilla, on account of physical inability, resulting from the wound he received at Fort Henry. The Navy Department, however, instead of relieving him, has sent him an assistant, in the person of Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, who will relieve him of much of the physical labor of his position.

According to a dispatch from Gen. BANKS to the War Department, JACKSON is now located at Staunardsville, across the mountains, nearly opposite Harrisonburgh, and is said to have been joined by the Tenth Virginia Infantry, which is known to have been recently located at Culpepper Court-House.

Gen. WOOL has notified the War Department that Colonel Benjamin WARREN, unconditionally released, with nineteen prisoners and four attendants, arrived on Thursday evening at Fortress Monroe, from Norfolk. They were the wounded left on the field in the skirmish near Williamsburgh City.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following dispatch, dated Fortress Monroe, April 23: "From the refugees that reached here this morning we hear that the *Merrimac* is being plated three feet lower, (under water,) and sunk in the water a foot deeper than before. We also learn that the rebel plan is to board the *Monitor* with twenty men armed with mallets and wedges, prearranged, to wedge up (spike) her turret port holes in an instant. This was expected, and I am happy to be able to say, has been thoroughly guarded against by changes made in the *Monitor's* means of defence."

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* states as an evidence of the dormant Union sentiment in Carolina, that about ten days before Gen. BURNSIDE captured Newbern, some 700 men assembled in Iredell Co., west of Raleigh, and raised the Stars and Stripes. A force was sent up from Newbern to reduce them to the rebel domination, and about twelve of them were killed.

Brig.-Gen. DUMONT, Post Commandant at Nashville, enjoins the greatest stringency and promptness in Court-martialing all who may be guilty of burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, or destroying telegraph wires. In conclusion, the order says: "When an injury is done to a bridge, a railroad track, a train, or the telegraph wires, I would compel the disloyal inhabitants with their negroes to repair it instantly. I would enforce the order, if disobeyed, at the point of the bayonet, and would give the time only necessary to its performance."

Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES was yesterday again nominated to the Senate as a Brigadier-General, by the President, and there appears to be little doubt that he will now be confirmed.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Secretary of War, signed by JOHN TUCKER, Assistant Secretary, announces the adjournment of the rebel Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio, complaining that the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase in that State are allowed to retain the services of their slaves, thus practically establishing Slavery on the soil of Ohio. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that he should call up the matter on Monday. The bill for a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai was taken up, and after some debate was passed, 26 to 16. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive session, and when the doors were again opened adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, censuring Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for the words used by him on Thursday in denouncing Senator WADE, was taken up, but no action could be had upon it under the rules of the House, which had not been complied with. So Mr. VALLANDIGHAM escaped through this loophole. The report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts, with the resolutions annexed, was considered, and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, entered into an elaborate defence of the Committee from the attacks which had been made upon it, relative to its investigation of the Western contracts, and others made with the knowledge of Mr. CAMERON. In the course of his remarks he said that, although Mr. CAMERON denied ever making a contract, he did make one, involving a million and a quarter of dollars for European muskets, three days before he (CAMERON) left the Cabinet, but which amount the Committee had saved. Mr. DAWES was very severe on Mr. CAMERON, charging him with giving fat contracts to his friends to reconcile old political differences. Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, condemned the Committee as not being actuated by the spirit of justice, and complained of their conduct toward ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, whom they condemned on an error of a printer, which error as individuals they had refused to correct. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday, to which time the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A serious accident occurred yesterday to the through train from this City to Washington, which resulted in the injury of several persons from this vicinity. The rear passenger car was thrown from the track, ten miles beyond the Susquehanna River, and striking against a dirt-car on a side track, was smashed to pieces, the passengers being scattered among the rubbish. A list of the passengers injured will be found in our dispatch.

Yesterday morning 149 wounded men from Newbern and Roanoke, N. C., were landed from the U. S. steam-transport *Cossack* at the foot of Murray-street. They were immediately conveyed to the quarters of the New-England Relief Association, and the Park Barracks, which are now fitted as a temporary hospital. Many ladies and surgeons at once volunteered their services, and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate fellows. A number of those who were but slightly wounded have already left for their homes.

Col. R. P. BUCKLAND, of the Seventy-second Ohio Regiment, has published a card denying, emphatically, charges of cowardice preferred against that corps. He says: "It is not true that we fled, but, on the contrary, we maintained our position more than two hours, and did not retire until the regiments on our left had given way and we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order. It is true that our lines were afterwards broken by the fleeing mass from the left. All three of the regiments rallied and continued to fight, whenever we could, during the day, though not always at the same point. We slept on our arms in line on Sunday night, and were in the thickest of the fight the next day, and Monday night slept in the camp we started from Sunday morning. My brigade pursued the enemy some miles on the road to Corinth. Instead of being driven to the boats, as alleged by these newspaper correspondents, I have not seen the Tennessee River since we came to this camp, nearly four weeks since. It is hard, after having done our duty in such a battle as this, to be thus slandered."

Letters received in New-Haven, by family friends of Capt. BUCHANAN, who commanded the *Merrimac* in her first appearance in Hampton Roads, state that he has nearly recovered from the flesh wound which he received on that occasion.

The Toronto *Leader* asserts that the two rebel officers who escaped from custody at Detroit a few days ago, did so by the assistance of their fellow passengers, who provided them with overcoats to conceal their uniforms. The conductor obliged them to leave the train as they would not pay their fare. The *Leader* adds characteristically, "Soon the two Confederates made tracks for Canada, and in due time reached Toronto. Their names on the register-book of the "Rosin House," elaborated with the appendage of "C. S. A.," attract much attention. They express themselves quite at home, and have met with many manifestations of kindness and sympathy—of which it is to be hoped they are deserving.

Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut, was in St. Louis on Wednesday last, *en route* for Pittsburgh, where he is to have a command.

B. GRATZ BROWN, a well-known Western politician, has written a letter avowing himself an agitator, and opposing expatriation as a condition precedent to emancipation.

A Frenchman, named MOSES MENARD, living in Buffalo, shot his wife on Thursday morning last, killing her instantly. He asserted that he mistook her for a robber.

Brig.-Gen. FRANK PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, has started for the Southwest, to assume command of a brigade, under Maj.-Gen. HALLECK. Capt. CHARLES M. PROVOST, of the Reserve Grays, Philadelphia, has received an appointment upon the staff of the General.

The concert saloons generally obeyed the letter of the new law last evening. Those which were open kept up only a portion of their accustomed features. It is expected that the constitutionality of the law will be passed upon to-day, in a case which is to come up in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the report of the Special Committee on Taxation was taken into consideration and unanimously adopted. A synopsis of the report is published elsewhere.

One of the "pretty waiter-girls," of Canterbury Hall, was before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a *habeas corpus*, she having been arrested on Thursday night while passing around the "lager." The case was adjourned to to-day for argument, and it is understood it will be made a test case.

The Stock Market was again active yesterday in Government Securities, and also in one or two of the Railway Stocks, closing generally firm in the afternoon. Money in easy supply. Gold, 101⅛. Exchange, 112¾.

Flour was rather less active, but prices were again higher, yesterday. A limited business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, the latter closing heavily. Provisions were not as freely purchased, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders. Sugars were in lively demand. Molasses was in good request, as were also Tallow and Cotton, at uniform quotations. Naval Stores were less sought after. Whisky was somewhat brisker. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Great Battle-Fields and the Advantages They Give Us.

The rebels have decided to stake their cause upon two great battles—at Yorktown in the East, and Corinth in the Southwest. At these points they have concentrated all their available forces in the two sections. We certainly ought to be well satisfied with their decision. Upon both battle-fields it is vastly easier for the North to concentrate and mass its forces, than for the rebels. Yorktown is upon the extreme northern verge of the territory held by them. The supplies necessary for the maintenance and equipment of their army there are drawn from distant regions, and necessarily at great cost and labor. By having command of the sea, Yorktown is as accessible to the North, as Staten Island or Newport. The rebels consequently offer battle where we are the strongest and they, (not taking into consideration the particular position occupied,) the weakest. If their army is defeated, it is destroyed. We do not have to exhaust our forces by marching hundreds of miles by land, over wretched roads, through almost impenetrable forests and regions traversed by unnavigable but unfordable rivers to attack them, where their defeat might only serve to transfer the contest to a more distant field, but where a reverse to our own army might prove fatal to it, surrounded, as it would be, by a hostile population, and unsupported by reserves. It was by avoiding a general engagement, and constantly retreating, that the Russians drew NAPOLEON so far into the interior of the Empire that, in the end, hardly a man of his vast hosts escaped. Had they hazarded all upon the result of a single battle at the very outposts of their country, the result of the campaign would in all probability have been completely reversed.

So with the campaign in Virginia. If the rebels had retreated, in force, to the southwestern portion of the State, the great distance to be traversed to reach them might have been an almost inseparable obstacle to a successful attack. We could not have moved with safety without a force three or four times greater than the one to be assailed. We should have been compelled to keep on a line of communication which might require a force much larger than that necessary to fight the battle. But our communications do not now require a man for their maintenance. Every soldier, consequently, is availed for the attack of the position to be carried. As we can certainly put two or three men into the field for every one of the rebels under arms, we could not have had matters arranged more favorably for ourselves. We could hardly wish them to be different in any particular. We have a right to count upon success, because we have the advantage in everything upon which this depends—superiority in numbers, in discipline, in appointments, and in means of supplying reinforcements, and in retrieving a reverse. At Yorktown we have a large fleet as the base of our operations, which, in case of disaster, might serve the same purpose as did our gunboats at Corinth.

It is apparent that a prolonged resistance at Yorktown may be a most desirable thing for our cause. While this was being made neither BANKS nor MCDOWELL would be idle. We can well imagine that the enemy is already turning anxious eyes toward Richmond, which is in no position to make a successful resistance to the columns moving, south from the Potomac. With Richmond in our hands, every man at Yorktown is a prisoner. We have, unquestionably, forces enough operating in the State for such a movement, and we do not see how it is possible that it should not, in a very short time, eventuate as we have indicated. In endeavoring to resist an attack upon Richmond by way of Yorktown, the rebels may find themselves in a trap from which retreat in any direction may be utterly impossible; and with a great defeat in Virginia, further resistance in the Eastern portion of rebeldom is at an end.

In the West, in the same way, everything is to be staked upon a battle at Corinth; the defeat of the rebels there ends the rebellion in the great valley. Such is the confession of the rebel General. But at Corinth we have the greatest facilities for massing troops and collecting supplies, through the Tennessee River. Our lines of communication are kept up by steamboats, leaving our whole land force available for the point of attack. We have now collected there a force twice as great as that which can be opposed to it—a force that has been under fire, and composed of the best possible material. Our army has already achieved great success in cutting off the most important line of communication of the enemy. After having weakened him in this manner, it is now preparing for a decisive movement. Success destroys all means of further resistance. We shall not be compelled to pursue the rebels into distant and unhealthy and almost inaccessible districts. The hydra-headed monster presents himself to our blows where these are to be dealt in a manner most fatal to him, and advantageous to ourselves.

The rebels, in staking their cause in pitched battles, in which we can meet them with forces greatly superior in numbers and discipline, have thrown away the advantage that their widely extended territory might have given them, in choice of a battle-field. The resistance offered by distance and the difficulties of the country, might have been much more insurmountable than any intrenchments that they can construct at Corinth or Yorktown. But this *vis inertia* can no longer avail them upon battle-fields of our own choice. Our plan and means of attack are so nearly completed, that another week may bring us the result, and effectually close the war—for a reverse or defeat, with all the advantages in our favor, and all the precaution against disaster, is hardly within the bounds of probability.

The Superiority of British Military Discipline.

The English Press and military authorities, have spoken, during the progress of this war, with undisguised contempt, or with severe rebuke, of the ability of our officers, both volunteer and regular. The rank and file have generally been represented as a mere mob, gradually brought into some resemblance to a disciplined army, while it has generally been assumed by Mr. RUSSELL and other Englishmen, that a small force of British regulars, could sweep our whole vast Potomac army from the field, with but little difficulty. Bull Run was represented as lost, as much through the incapacity and want of experience of the officers, as by the poor discipline of the men.

The reproaches thus cast upon us have without doubt often been just. We have lacked both in discipline and organization. Officers and men have been wofully deficient. A vast deal has been done to correct these abuses, and much remains yet to be done. Give us but time and experience, and we have no doubt Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. HALLECK can show as well-drilled and organized an army as can be met with on the Continent of Europe. Hearing these many just criticisms from English authorities, we have at last come in our humility to believe that a British army of regulars is a perfect model of discipline and organization; that the officers, especially, are thoroughly educated and trained military men, understanding both the theory and detail of their profession. Their artillery and engineer officers, enjoying all the immense advantages of the English military schools, and of long service in the field, must of course be remarkable for their proficiency and scientific training.

We have erected the British military service into a kind of a model and an ideal, and accept, with an edifying meekness, the oft-reiterated boastings of the English military men and correspondents. But let us look at facts for the truth in this matter. We may find that the American armies are not so much behind, as we supposed, the armies of foreign nations. In 1855, certain Commissioners were appointed by Parliament to inquire into the scientific education of the British army. The testimony furnished before them, of the attainments of English officers, is worth preserving. Among other witnesses, Capt. BRAINBRIDGE, R. E., Professor of Fortifications at Woolwich, says:

"There is another evil existing in our army, which is, a want of conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, especially during peace-time, accompanied by apathy in acquiring the necessary knowledge."

Speaking of the artillery, he says:

"Those who have seen service in the Crimea informed me that some of the artillery were *deficient in knowledge of the modes of moving guns and preparing ammunition*, and that some of the engineers were not able to sketch the ground sufficiently rapidly."

Maj.-Gen. Sir HARRY JONES further states that the education of officers of engineers is deficient, and the *Daily News* (March 21) supplements his evidence by adding that the army engineers in the Crimea were obliged to call upon the civil engineers to construct a military road; that they were forced also to have recourse to a special sanitary civil engineer to lay out plans for the drainage of the camps, the proper construction and ventilation of huts, and the proper collection and distribution of water.

Gen. CHESNEY also says that "the successful improvements made of late years in Great Britain in the arts and sciences, have not been shared by our officers of artillery, who have experienced the mortification of receiving lessons from civilians, even for the powers of their own arm."

The strongest testimony on the efficiency of the British officers and the discipline of the army is furnished by a certain "Colonel Lord WEST." He states to the Commission:

"When I was commanding a regiment before Sebastopol, from sickness and casualties the number of duty officers became very small, and I then urgently requested that some of a number of young officers who were kicking their heels at the dépôt might be sent out at the headquarters forthwith. I received ten of these young officers in a batch, who did not know their right hand from their left, and had never been drilled. I was obliged to send them to the trenches, to different points, in command of parties of thirty or forty men, much as I objected to have such parties under the command of such very young subalterns. All that I could do with these officers was this: I sent the adjutant on parade, and told him to show them how to march their men off the ground. All that I could say to them was this: If the enemy comes on, hold your ground, and drive them back if you can. In such a case much was left to the steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and the old soldiers. He states that some of these officers had received their commission from the College at Sandhurst; he thinks the system must be defective, and for its cure considers a system of competitive examination previous to admission into college might be established here as in France. Question—Sir. HARRY D. JONES: 'The commanding officers of other regiments experienced the same difficulties and disappointments?' 'I have heard the same complaints made by numerous commanding officers."

Another officer, Col. T. HASTE FRANKS, C. B., gives evidence of similar experience in another field of service:

"I think, on going into field at first, both our infantry and our cavalry appear to a very great disadvantage. I am speaking generally of our young officers. I have seen two armies in the field, as fine armies as ever I saw, and I saw one battle disorganize them. I do not think there was a good system. I have served in the Punjaub campaign, and I have served in the campaign of the Sutlej, and in both instances I saw those armies completely disorganized. I have heard foreigners who were in the field remark on their condition, and the Prince of Prussia, who was serving with us, also made a remark upon it.' Sir DE LACY EVANS: 'The regiments were disorganized, were they?' 'Yes, perfectly.' CHAIRMAN: 'Are you alluding to British regiments?' 'Yes; they fell into a state of looseness, in consequence of the officers not learning previously to the war their duty, which would have been perfected by the experience of the war.' Sir HENRY D. JONES: 'Do you mean to say that the general officers knew nothing about their business?' 'No; I did not say anything about them. Very often commanding officers did not do their duty.' In answer to further questions, he states: 'I will repeat what I heard at the battle of Moodkee. I was not present at that time; I came up after the battle of Moodkee, but I was at the battle of Sobraon. The Prince WALDEMAR of Prussia, who was with us, said that all our infantry fired in the air. I was particularly struck with the looseness and disorganized state in which our army was.'

'I think it originated in the officers not being properly instructed; they were the bravest men in the world, but they did not know their duty as they ought to have done in going into the field, and the consequence was those regiments and brigades went to pieces, because our army is an army of battalions, which it ought not to be, and our officers are not instructed, generally speaking, as they ought to be.' He expresses an opinion as to the superiority of the French system, but he declares that 'you cannot have a good army until merit is fairly rewarded.'"

We submit that nothing has appeared thus far in the want of discipline of the American armies, or the inefficiency of their officers, equal in its disgraceful character to the revelations contained in this testimony. Officers who required to be instructed on the field, by the Adjutant, "how to march their men off;" an "army disorganized by one battle;" infantry "firing into the air;" their companies "loose and disorganized;" a foreign Prince expressing surprise at "the want of discipline of the British army;" officers "not understanding their duty," and the like. These are facts to set off against some unpleasant occurrences in our campaigns last Summer. We trust, with this testimony opened to the world, we shall hear no more from English military critics of the vast superiority of the British regulars over our volunteers in discipline and organization, while in the matter of courage, current history is furnishing evidence rapidly enough.

McCunn on Bad Law and Bull Run.

Our readers must have digested City Judge MCCUNN's law, logic and other "beverages" by this time. A second reading of his letter satisfies us that we did injustice to this production when we only styled it "remarkable." It is more. A whole page of WEBSTER's quarto, unabridged, hardly contains words enough to characterize this unique performance; and the two hundred English grammars in the State Library do not embody rules enough to cover the eccentricities of style in which an indignant jurist indulges; while, as a piece of strategy, this clever *ruse de guerre* will rank with BISSELL's cut through the swamps around "No. 10." Our sole issue with His Honor was one of law and beverages; he attempts to make it one of military prowess and soldierly conduct. A harmless illustration of the worthlessness of an *obiter dictum* sets him off on a column of military history and autobiography—all very interesting and important, doubtless, but not specially vital to the question of Sunday beverages. We return to the question.

The noteworthy feature of the Second Epistle of MCCUNN to the Liquor Dealers, is its manifold concessions. It has little of the self-confident tone of Epistle I., in which "fanaticism" was scored, and Capt. PETTY flayed, and the immortal "Constitution" employed to let everybody into Sunday dram-shops—except the officers of law. It is rather apologetic and objurgatory—not to say craven—in style. He even admits now that his "important judicial position * * involves the rights, the liberties, lives and safety of our citizens," and recognizes his "responsibility to the *entire* community (the italics are his own,) for the faithful and impartial performance of the functions which the sacred obligations of his oath imposes." And in admitting so much, we see not but he yields the whole matter in dispute. It was solely because of the faithless and partial use of his official functions, for the benefit of a dangerous class-interest known to be the disturbing element in our political and judicial affairs, that we were constrained to arraign a magistrate at the bar of public opinion. There was no other protection or redress for the "entire community." *Certiorari*, appeal, prohibition—all the processes of law were nugatory—and were intended to be—for the reason that the offenders had been discharged, and there was no case for adjudication in the courts of review. The sham decision had not vitality enough to be killed—not enough validity to be reversed. It rested solely on the legal, personal standing of its author—neither gaining a whit by a sophistical argument for Sunday dram-selling. If we are to understand that Epistle II. is intended as a *peccavi* for the errors of Epistle I., and as a pledge that, henceforth, "the *entire* community"—and not the liquor-dealers alone—may depend on "the faithful and impartial performance of his functions," we enter the judgment as confessed, and adjourn Court *sine die*.

But this is not the only concession. The City Judge accused the District-Attorney of approving his "views" on beverages. He now "acquits him of any imputation of implication" therewith. We congratulate Mr. HALL on the conviction of the Judge, and the "acquittal" of the prosecuting officer.

More still: MCCUNN concedes his legal fallibility. "I may be in *error*," he says, though he can't see how he should be, when his opinion was "thought worth publishing at length in the TIMES," and its bad law and worse logic have not been refuted "by rational arguments." We publish the messages of JEFF. DAVIS "at length," and many other monstrosities, often because they are monstrosities. And we should as soon think of arguing with revolution, or a whirlwind, or a concert saloon, or the *Herald*, as to employ "rational arguments" against every opinion or ism afloat. Judge MCCUNN precluded argument when he transcended law and judicial propriety, attempting to override the decision in the Court of Common Pleas, (Judge HILTON,) which he knew to be in the process of final adjudication, and made himself the apologist and champion of lawless liquor dealers.

Beyond the questionable matters of taste and temper in Epistle II., these concessions cover about all the ground of the Judge's defence of his opinion. Indeed, he expresses a willingness to have "overlooked" the criticisms of his judicial action, had there not been a supposed implication of his military reputation. Against this he enters his "most solemn and earnest protest;" it is this "straw that breaks the camel's back." We have already sought to soothe these wounded feelings. Far be it from us to rob Col. MCCUNN of a single laurel that should encircle his brow. If Gen. MCCLELLAN sought, as Col. MCCUNN alleges, "to distinguish himself by issuing a pompous, unwarranted and gratuitous [illegible] "manhood" to resign his sword, the worse for McCLELLAN—as luck, indeed, as like injustice in the treatment of a Private Captain by any other "Mc."

We leave McCLELLAN, whom he has defeated and bagged the rebel army at Yorktown, to vindicate himself at the bar of the Court of Sessions. Meanwhile, the question that most nearly concerns our citizens is the judicial, rather than the military career of our municipal law-dispenser. They want to know whether there is to be a bar to justice, or justice for some, whether they are to submit to law by the *sword*, or by *statute* measure; whether their magistrate is to be "a terror to evil-doers," or only to Police-officers and sober well-disposed citizens.

There is a pathetic element in Epistle II which disarms criticism. The Judge dissolves into the man when the appeal comes in tenderest words of expostulation against sending "pangs of sorrow into the domestic circle," or "plunging the family and immediate friends into the deepest grief." Of the manliness of such a plea we say nothing. As a public character alone we have had to do with Judge MCCUNN. It was because his public acts threatened to send "pangs of sorrow into domestic circles," robbed of their resources and of their protectors by the seductions of the Sunday dram-shops—ten thousand "domestic circles" having a right to the protection of just laws faithfully administered—that we entered our "solemn and positive protest." Sunday drunkenness, vice and crime were well-nigh stayed in their ravages when this alliance of the Courts and the liquor dealers was sprung upon the Police and the public. If it is abandoned, well; the Press will have earned a new triumph. If it shall be persisted in, the public acts of public men will be reviewed, and the interests of the "entire community" protected, even though it should "plunge the family and immediate friends" of all concerned "into the deepest grief." Better that, than that a whole city be given up to bad law, bad rum and ruin.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS BEGUN AGAINST THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.—We have at last definite news of the commencement of naval operations against the outposts of New-Orleans. The report has all the usual rebel exaggerations; but there is no doubt of the truth of the main fact which it announces. It does not appear yet what day the work was really commenced. An article we gave yesterday from a Richmond paper stated that the bombardment of the forts below the City was going on on Saturday last; but the probability is that the operations at that time were only preliminary to, and initiatory of, the grand assault. By the news this morning it looks as though the guns and mortars opened in earnest upon Fort Jackson on Tuesday of this week. The fire was kept up all Tuesday night, and was still active on Wednesday, when the dispatch is dated. No casualties are reported to our fleet; and it may be taken as certain that if we had suffered any serious damage it would have been described and magnified in the most fearful manner. The rebel telegram says that twenty-five thousand 13-inch shell had been flung at the fort—which is a large story to tell or to credit; and that a thousand of them had fallen inside the fort. The rebels in the fort, however, are said to be still cheerful, and assert that they can stand it as long as we can. That is certainly a remarkable case of cheerfulness under adverse circumstances; and if the fire-eaters can really swallow 13-inch shell as long and as fast as FARRAGUT and PORTER can furnish them, the reduction of the fort by that means is hopeless. But this is precisely the kind of bluster that in every case has preceded a rebel defeat or surrender. It is the language that was used at Fort Pulaski, at Island No. Ten, and in a score of other cases. We expect that the next news will announce the fall of Fort Jackson, and *then* we shall hear from the rebels that Fort St. Philip is impregnable.

Fort Jackson, however, is a strong work. As described in Monday's TIMES, by a gentleman familiar with it, and with its recent armament, "It is one of our old United States fortifications, situated sixty miles below the city, possessing sixteen casemated guns, and some forty *en barbette*. Two of the guns are rifled 32s, several of the others are 68s, the remainder the old armament. Fort St. Philip, also a United States work, is directly opposite, (the river at this point is a trifle less than a half mile wide,) is built of low earth walls, mounting forty guns, with no casemates built up to a late date." The reduction of these two forts will clear the main obstacle in the way of our advance to New-Orleans.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL" DODGE.—The keepers of the Concert Saloon brothels make two equally shameful appeals: one to public sympathy, and the other to the "Constitution." So many thousands are to become "breadless," that they expect the community and the Police will relent; or, failing here, they trust to legal wit to devise some issue which will suspend the practical application of the law, and leave them to prosecute their infamous business indefinitely. The Sunday-Theatre men tried this scheme, with partial success, two years ago; and the Liquor Dealers' Association have practiced it successfully for years. Unless we mistake the temper of the Police, the public, and the counsel of the House of Refuge, this dodge will fail. Whatever legal questions may be raised, there is power enough intrusted to the several authorities concerned to compel obedience to the statute *until* it is repealed or invalidated—which will be never. The outrages are so monstrous that the strong hand can alone arrest them, and the strong hand must be used—patiently, firmly, but surely. And the result will be that shameless wickedness will shrink back to its [illegible] ing its hideous [illegible] long enough to have concentrated upon itself the loathing and disgust of all decent men.

[illegible] The Allies and Austria [illegible] from the Democratic [illegible] in a Union news[illegible] It is also of the opinion [illegible] to distrustful to the

Cannot such a severe handling [illegible] Grimes had to come to his rescue. Mr. Dawes, however, stood upon [illegible] every [illegible] like a rock.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The Navy Department is busy, though efficiently, at work increasing the strength of the National defence. The Allaire Works, and Harrison Loring, of Boston, have been awarded contracts for building iron-clad vessels under the recent law.

MINISTER FROM SALVADOR.

Señor Don Lorenzo Montufar has presented his credentials to the President as Minister of the Republic of Salvador. He said his Government had ordered him to say that it earnestly desires the peace, prosperity and glory of the United States, over which our Executive so faithfully presides; adding that the people of Salvador are progressive and eminently American, and that they offer up their vows to Heaven that the great people of the United States may ever prosper, and that the Republic founded by the immortal Washington may each day become more powerful, and manifest stronger sympathies with the people of the American Continent who profess their principles and love their institutions.

To which the President replied that Republicanism in this country is demonstrating its adaptation to the highest interests of society, the preservation of the State itself against the violence of faction. Elsewhere on the American continent it is struggling against the inroads of anarchy, which invites foreign intervention. Let the American States, therefore, draw closer together and animate and reassure each other, and thus prove to the world, that although we have inherited the errors of ancient systems, we are, nevertheless, capable of completing and establishing the new one which we have chosen. On the result largely depends the progress, civilization and happiness of mankind.

VISIT OF MINISTER ADAMS TO PARIS.

Our Minister to London, Mr. Adams, recently visited Paris for an official conference with Mr. Dayton upon an important subject of diplomatic negotiation. The former, by the last steamer, reports that he has returned to his post.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FOR YORKTOWN.

The Sanitary Commission will to-morrow dispatch the steamship *Daniel Webster* to Fortress Monroe as a floating hospital. She is to carry a large supply of hospital stores, medicines, clothing, ice, &c., and a corps of surgeons, nurses and hospital dressers. Several members of the Commission accompany them for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the transfer of the sick and wounded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Valuable Additions to the Relics of the Washington Family.

Daniel E. Sickles Again Nominated as Brigadier.

Doings of the Contract Investigating Committee.

An Exposition by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

ADDITION TO THE WASHINGTON RELICS.

Additions to the Washington relics in the Patent-office have been made by Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyons-dale, under order of the Commanding General, of the following articles:

A curious antique mirror, from Lady Washington's boudoir, of thick Venetian glass, used at Mount Vernon.

A rare old mahogany escritoire in which Washington kept his private papers. The wood is black with age. It formerly belonged to Lord Fairfax.

Also one silk suit and a buff vest, both of finest fabric, but motheaten by time.

All of these articles are of historic value. They are from Arlington House.

The country is also deeply indebted to Mr. Lyon for bringing to light an original portrait of Washington, painted by Polk, an English artist, just after the battle of Princeton, in 1778, for Richard Henry Lee. It confirms the correctness of Houdon's bust, and a photograph copy is sent to the Editor of the Times.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO RICHMOND.

In addition to what has been heretofore stated in contradiction of the false statements of the Richmond papers, there is good authority for stating that Count Mercier, the French Minister, had no official communication whatever with the Southern authorities. The report that Lord Lyons has gone to Richmond, or is going, is as untrue as the recent unfounded rumors of changes in the Cabinet.

THE SEWARD-LYONS TREATY.

The ratification of the Seward-Lyons Treaty for the suppression of the African Slave-trade will soon be exchanged. The main points are, a mutual right of search without regard to the number of vessels to be employed, and the summary trial and punishment of those engaged in the illegal traffic.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. SMITH.

Mr. Morrill, of the House, has been waited upon by officers of the army, who saw the Division Commander, Gen. Smith, at the time he was charged with being drunk, and sacrificing the lives of some of the Vermont troops, who charged one of the rebel works at Yorktown, and informed him that he (Morrill) was misled in asserting that the General (Smith) who directed the movement of the Vermont troops was drunk, and, in consequence of being so, fell from his horse twice. One of the officers, a Colonel on Gen. McClellan's Staff, assured Mr. Morrill that he saw Gen. Smith before and after the reconnoissance, and that he was perfectly sober; but that his horse did fall, throwing the General, injuring his head some, but not seriously. Mr. Morrill acknowledged that he was mistaken, and that injustice had been done to Gen. Smith.

GEN. SICKLES AGAIN NOMINATED.

To-day Daniel E. Sickles was again nominated by the President to the Senate as a Brigadier-General. Senators who voted against his confirmation a short time since, causing him to be deposed from his command in the field, will now vote to confirm him. The change in his favor is so great that it is said his confirmation is sure.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nominations of George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, and George H. Thomas, of Virginia, as Major-Generals, and Col. Alfred H. Terry, of Connecticut, Miles S. Haskell, of Indiana, Maj. Henry W. Wesbells of the Sixth Infantry, Col. John W. Geary Maj. Samuel W. Crawford of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Leonard F. Ross, of Indiana, as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley to be Chief of Ordnance, and Wm. A. Hammond as Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; also Charles F. Garrett as Assistant Quartermaster, and Harvey A. Smith, of Kansas, as Commissary of Subsistence. The Senate, it is said, rejected Nathan Reeve as Assistant Quartermaster, and the following as Brigadier-Generals: John Cochrane, H. H. Lockwood, Charles F. Clarke and Charles D'Ana. John Brinkle, of Tennessee, was confirmed as U. S. Attorney for the Middle District of that State.

MR. DAWES ON MR. CAMERON.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Dawes gave Ex-Secretary Cameron a severe handling that the latter [illegible] Grimes had to come to his rescue. Mr. Dawes, however, stood upon [illegible] every [illegible] like a rock.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio concerning the rebel prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, saying that the loyal feelings of the people of Ohio had been outraged by the fact that the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase were allowed to retain their slaves by Col. Moody, thus practically establishing Slavery in Ohio in the name of the people of Ohio, and solemnly protesting against this outrage upon the loyalty of the people of Ohio.

The resolutions were accompanied by a note from Gov. Todd, saying that Col. Moody did not permit it, but that the negroes had been sent there as prisoners, and that Col. Moody was obliged to take care of them.

Mr. Sherman said the fact was the negroes were sent there with their masters as prisoners, and did serve their masters, but he believed that no blame could be attached to Col. Moody or the Governor of Ohio for this. Major Jones, the Inspector at Camp Chase, reported matters all right there.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked if any steps had been taken to free these negroes, as he supposed them to be free by the act of last Summer, being captured in the service of the enemy.

Mr. Sherman replied that no steps had been taken that he knew of. The negroes, he believed, were still there.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he should call up the matter on Monday. He thought some action ought to be had on the subject.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the construction of a ship canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to quiet certain land titles in the State of California. Referred.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act of April 30, 1790. He said he should move to refer this bill, and all other bills concerning the punishment of rebels and the confiscation of their property, to a Select Committee of Five.

The Chair suggested that if the motion meant to include the Confiscation bill now before the Senate, it would be more appropriate to move when the bill should be taken up.

The motion was then withdrawn for the present.

The bill for a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the bill made the Government pay $500,000 a year to establish a line of steamships where there were no postages to collect and but little commerce, when we need all the money we can get. We abandoned this very system on the Atlantic coast when the Treasury was full.

After further discussion, the bill was passed, by Yeas 26, Nays 16.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill concerning private actions against public officers. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

When the House adjourned yesterday the resolution of Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was pending to censure Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) for words spoken in debate against Senator Wade, &c.

The Speaker stated that this was a question of privilege on which Mr. Vallandigham had raised a point of order.

The rule referred to by Mr. Vallandigham was read. It is as follows:

"If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the house for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken or other business intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken."

The Speaker also directed the following to be read from the Manual:

"Disorderly words spoken in Committee must be written down, as in the House, but the Committee can only report them to the House for animadversion."

The Speaker, under all the circumstances, sustained Mr. Vallandigham's point of order, and thus was disposed of the question of privilege.

The House considered for a short time, but came to no conclusion, on the bill appropriating six millions of dollars in payment of the bounties to the widows and legal heirs of such volunteers, called into service under the act of July last, as have died or may die, been killed or may be killed.

The House then took up the report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts, with the annexed resolutions.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachussetts, (Rep.,) said that last Monday, when the Committee were absent, quietly and, as they supposed, faithfully attending to their duty in New-York, a premeditated and, as would appear, a preconcerted attack was made upon their personal character and integrity. This was the second attack of the kind during their absence. In the course of his remarks, he said that Gen. Fremont had charged that the Committee went to St. Louis to encourage insubordination, and to create such a public opinion there as would cause his (Fremont's) removal; also, that they had suppressed some testimony which had been received by them, and refused to receive other evidence, and that he (Fremont) would offer evidence to sustain these charges. He (Dawes) now inquired of any member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, whether Gen. Fremont had offered any evidence to sustain these charges?

Mr. Odell, of New-York, (Opp.,) replied that nothing had been laid before that Committee, excepting the statement of Gen. Fremont himself.

Mr. Dawes said that the second charge was of such a character that no man having a proper respect for himself could pass it by unnoticed. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) last Monday remarked that the Committee had committed more frauds than they had detected; that it was a scandal-hunting Committee, expending public money and bringing dis-

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explained by request of Mr. Stevens, that the latter had an engagement with some gentlemen from Pennsylvania, who were going to leave in the afternoon cars, but he (Stevens) would endeavor to be in the House before the adjournment.

Mr. Dawes, during his elaborate defence of the Committee said they were charged with the duty of examining into contracts, and not to injure individuals. They did not go to St. Louis as enemies of Gen. Fremont, and it would be news to his quiet neighborhood to hear, at this late day, that he (Dawes) was counted among them. He earnestly condemned the efforts to undermine the confidence of the House and country in the Committee. The motives which prompted the attack on Monday were known. The Committee, in their early progress, had the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Stevens) and it was only when the Committee threw themselves between the Treasury and Simon Stevens, the brother of the gentleman, and who was interested in the purchase and sale of five thousand arms for $90,000, that they encountered the opposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which culminated in an attack on the integrity and character of the Committee. He could not overlook the fact of the connection with others in this matter. He understood that a distinguished ex-functionary of the Government was by at that time, acting in this House as generalissimo, and had congratulated Mr. Stevens on his signal success over the Committee in their absence. The same ex-functionary also conferred with other gentlemen from Pennsylvania—gentlemen who had protested against taking Mr. Cameron into the Cabinet—and yet were brought before Mr. Lincoln on their knees, and made to retract all they said.

Mr. McKnight of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) remarked, that as the gentleman had not particularized the members of the delegation, he (McKnight) was one of them who protested against taking Mr. Cameron into the Cabinet. He (McKnight) had never withdrawn or qualified that protest.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said he recommended the appointment of Mr. Cameron, and he stood by it. He believed it was a good appointment for Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes' hour having expired, it was proposed that his time should be extended, but Mr. Roscoe Conkling objected, saying he was tired of running comments on attacks which nobody had made.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said, in the language of Shakespeare, "A good name to man or woman is the jewel of the soul." In Pennsylvania slander was punished by a reclamation on the estate of the slanderer, or imprisonment. He had seen the libeller in the Penitentiary with the burglar and horse thief. If the remark about recommending Mr. Cameron was applied to him (Kelly) he pronounced it false. That gentleman (Cameron) did not represent his State by his vote or influence. He honored Mr. Cameron as a man of most admirable traits of character, but as a statesman their lines ran in opposite directions. It was because the Committee were not acting in a spirit of candor and justice that he heretofore presented a letter from a valued constituent, Alexander Cummings, in refutation of a serious charge against him, growing out of a mistake of the printer, which the Committee, as individuals, refused to correct. His complaint was not that investigation was made, but that the report was of such a character that Congress shrunk from taking action on its statements. Mr. Kelly referred to Mr. Cummings' purchases, showing the economy he had exercised in the premises.

Mr. Steele, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) (of the Committee,) said the pantaloons were not distributed and the hats were too small. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kelly said he would go to the Commissary's office with the gentleman and make a common report.

Mr. Steele said he would accept the proposition.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked his colleague on the Committee (Steele) to include the hundred and fifty bags of coffee.

Mr. Steele said the bags of coffee were in the possession of the Commissary, and had not been distributed for the reason they were not fit to use. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kelly having concluded his remarks,

Mr. Dawes explained that in remarking on the change in the minds of gentlemen from Pennsylvania with reference to the appointment of Mr. Cameron to a Cabinet office, the newspapers had made such announcements, which had never been contradicted. He thought there was no doubt of the fact. As to the Committee wasting the public money, as charged, they had in one single item saved an amount almost fabulous, namely, $1,300,000. Notwithstanding the repeated declaration of Mr. Cameron that he never made a contract, it appeared that three days before he left the Cabinet he made one for 150,000 muskets, to be purchased abroad, and to be inspected by a man specially sent out under an assumed name, a brother-in-law of a distinguished officer of a Pennsylvania Railroad. In further commenting on the contracts made by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Dawes spoke of a celebration of the return of harmony among old political antagonists of Mr. Cameron, some of them knowing the value of the favors which they had received.

Mr. Moorhead inquired what reason the gentleman had for supposing such persons had attended the alleged celebration.

Mr. Dawes would answer the gentleman (Moorhead) in the language of the poet:

"I know not, I care not, if guilt's in thy heart—
I know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

Mr. Dawes, during his remarks, said that the giving of horse contracts, involving $400,000, was an easy way of reconciling old political differences. In conclusion, he said the Republican Party was not the only one participating in the plunder; but it must, notwithstanding, put forth every effort to stop the dishonest drain upon the National Treasury.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to reply to Mr. Dawes, but was not prepared to do so now, wishing first to read the gentleman's remarks, as it was beyond his power to be present when they were made.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday, to which time the House adjourned.

The House to-day reversed its yesterday's action on the motion to print 25,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office report in the German language, Mr. Walton, Chairman of the Printing Committee, stating that the Government Printing Office has neither German type nor German printers. Besides, the work would have to be translated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Car of the Through Train to Washington Smashed Up.

A NUMBER OF NEW-YORKERS INJURED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

A serious accident occurred to-day to the through train from New-York, at Charlestown, ten miles from the Susquehannah. The rear car was thrown off the track by a misplaced switch, and after running 200 feet, struck sidewise against a loaded dirt car standing on a side track. The shock was very severe. Half the side of the car was stove in. The seats were demolished, and the passengers pitched headlong into the ruins.

LIST OF INJURED.

Mrs. Zimmerman, from Brooklyn, was seriously cut in the face. Her oldest boy was injured in the head. Her oldest girl had her leg broken, and her infant was slightly hurt.

Mr. Nelson, of New-York, had his leg injured below the knee. A lady with him was cut on her forehead.

Oliver Grant, from Port Deposit, had both legs broken.

Two Italians, named Columbia and Devoir, were injured in their ankles.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New-York Times, was slightly bruised—nothing serious.

No others were injured. The train was detained an hour and a quarter. The conductor left two surgeons in charge of the wounded, all of whom, except Grant, will probably recover.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25.

An accident occurred to the afternoon train from Philadelphia, near Northeast. The wheels of the last car got off the track, and threw the cars against others standing on a side track. Some six or seven were injured, but none killed. One man, named Otto Grant, had his leg amputated. The train was delayed for some time by the accident.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st.; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.

E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces, and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.

CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Rich Scarfs and Neck Ties,

With a large assortment of Gentlemen's Hosiery, wholesale or retail. Prices low.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 175 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN,
Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring Styles of Hats, Caps and Soft Hats, for Gentlemen, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants. A splendid assortment.

MARRIED.

BEEBE—HICOX.—At Vandusenville, Mass., on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. Penniman, Leonard Beebe to Mary C., daughter of Henry Hicox, Esq., of Buffalo, N.Y.

DEWSNAP—FRANCISCO.—On Thursday, April 24, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., John Dewsnap to Marie Louise, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Francisco.

☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

HUGGINS—ELWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. James Franklin Huggins, of New-York, to Miss Agnes A. Elwood, of Connecticut.

MINTURN—ASPINWALL.—At Ascension Church, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, John W. Minturn to Louisa, daughter of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.

NOBLE—BREMER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Nathaniel J. Burton, Mr. James M. Noble, of Hartford, to Miss Mary Bremer, daughter of Osman Bremer, of Hoekanum, Conn.

DIED.

ACKER.—At Tarrytown, on Friday morning, April 25, Catherine Acker, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Tarrytown, on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BRITTON—On Friday, April 25, of consumption, Nathaniel Britton, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Morris Betman, No. 10 Columbia-st. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 24, of scarlet fever, Maria Latrop, daughter of Rev. Robert R. Booth, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 9th-st., without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—In Yonkers, Lydia P., wife of Ebenezer Baldwin, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anson Baldwin, Locust Hill, Yonkers.

COLES.—On Friday morning, April 25, of scarlet fever, Mary Bell, daughter of Thomas L. and Maria D. Coles, aged 4 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Robert C. Bell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 314 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COMBS.—In this City, on Friday, April 25, after a severe illness, Ada, only daughter of James S. and Frances Emma Combs, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 24, Charlotte Cromwell, wife of Aaron Field, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Hicks-st., on Seventh Day, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 23, Gertrude, wife of Frederick W. Jones, and youngest daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

HARRISON.—In North Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, April 25, Pauline E., wife of John P. Harrison, and eldest daughter of A. W. Barnes, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her father's, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M. New-York friends will take the Morris and Essex Railroad at Jersey City ferry at 11½ A. M., and stop at Brick Church Station, where carriages will await them. They can, if they wish, return the same evening.

WEEKES.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, Theodore F. Weekes, only son of Joseph Weekes.

The friends of the family, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dora H. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 158 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, April 22, at Fortress Monroe, Sergeant Wallace L. Moore, attached to the non-commissioned Staff of the Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family, and the members of the 5th and 7th Companies Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are requested to attend without further notice.

PURDY—At Rye, on Friday, April 25, Thomas Purdy, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Christ Church on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, Abigail D. Selover, wife of the late S. T. Roberts, of New-York.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 27th inst., without further invitation.

SWINTON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, of scarlatina, Currie Swinton, aged 16 months, youngest daughter of Wm. Swinton, Esq.

The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery on Friday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 195.—April 25, 1862.
68, 23, 16, 5, 60, 15, 49, 56, 35, 40, 24, 33, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 196.—April 25, 1862.
50, 5, 51, 19, 24, 72, 78, 23, 16, 75, 8, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 143.—April 26, 1862.
33, 72, 64, 62, 73, 34, 37, 5, 29, 41, 45, 42, 28.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 209.—April 25, 1862.
29, 56, 46, 18, 74, 43, 27, 37, 24, 15, 1, 41.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER HAS BEEN awarded two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals by the American Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and Maryland Institute, and certificates from nearly all the Medical faculty. The Winter deposit washing into the stream at this season, and passing through the new iron main, makes the water very impure. Manufactured and warranted by ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 305 4th-st. A liberal discount made to plumbers.

GAS FIXTURES CHEAP.—PARTIES PURchasing from the subscriber, can select at the wholesale manufacturers. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting done as usual.

ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 305 4th-st.,
Plumber and Hydraulic Engineer.

WINTER GARDEN.

Extraordinary success of MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN OF THE DRAMA.
Another repetition of her great character of JULIA.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 26,
THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	MISS BATEMAN
MASTER WALTER	J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD	EDWIN ADAMS
MODUS	A. H. DAVENPORT
FATHOM	W. DAVIDGE
HELEN	Mrs. CHANFRAU

And a fine cast throughout.

Leader of the Orchestra.....Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8; performance over at about 10½ P. M.

On MONDAY EVENING,
MISS BATEMAN as JULIET, in ROMEO and JULIET.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as ROMEO.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as MERCUTIO.

VACCINATION.—DR. WHITNEY IS RECEIVing every few days a supply of pure vaccine virus, taken fresh from its original source, the Kine, and is prepared to vaccinate all who may desire his services. ONLY PURE VIRUS FRESH FROM THE COW USED. Physicians supplied with the same at short notice.
Office No. 114 West 36th-st., New-York.

ATGHERR DE'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—24 Photograph Albums (for fifty pictures) retailed at $5. N. B.—Artistic Monograms, Wedding Cards and 300 varieties of note paper, with envelopes to match.

CLOTHING AT HALF-PRICE!
THE STOCK OF CLOTHING
OF THE
WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,
IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It *may* save you from Consumption. It *will* certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?
Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?
By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, at No 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by druggists generally.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 133 Times Office.

A. D. 1862.
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States.
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.

☞ CARTE PHOTOGRAPHS, FOR ALBUMS, of this capital sketch, by the inimitable Darley, just published by E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
Also "Done Gone" and the "Neglected Picture," same style.
1,000 portraits of Eminent Americans for Albums.
Photographic Albums in great variety.
Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF
STRENGTHENS WEAK EYES—IMPROVES THE HEARING—RELIEVES HEADACHE—PROMOTES EXPECTORATION—CURES CATARRH IN ITS WORST FORMS, AND SWEETENS THE BREATH.
It contains no Tobacco, is mild, and promotes a pleasant sensation and beneficial results to all who appreciate "A CLEAR HEAD!"
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The trade supplied by
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PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND EXOTIC PLANTS,
LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at FLUSHING, L. I.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depôt No. 302 Broadway.

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I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to go from her last place. Inquire at No. 385 Sixth-av., third story, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would like the laundress's place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 14 West 20th-st., where last employed.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general housework; or to take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 377 8th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—WANTed, situations by two very capable young women, one as chambermaid to assist in washing; the other as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands hair dressing and the use of sewing machine; can do up fine muslins in style; would do light chamberwork; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 242 West 16th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer and good baker; has good reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 270 7th-st., first floor.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady, fully competent to take charge. Reference given. Call for one week at No. 24 1st-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a respectable family; understands making up fine linens perfectly. Also, is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or travel with a family going to Europe. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; ring the middle bell.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced nurse, fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to a boarding lady; is very willing to go to the country. Call at No. 173 East 34th-st.; reference given.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse to go to the country, or would do chamberwork and take care of a child; she is kind and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at *No.* 410 3d-av, for two days, top front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, an American, to take care of children; is a good seamstress, and accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 34th-st.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has five years City references. Call at No. 197 East 26th-st., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; references can be given. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 34th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress wants to live with a family where she could have the entire charge of a child, or to wait on an old lady; wages not so much an object as a nice family; best City reference. Apply at No. 715 Broadway, corner Washington-place.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's until engagement. No. 122 West 11th-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A family declining housekeeping from the 1st of May next, desire to obtain a situation for their upper servant; she is an English girl, of pleasing address, a perfect waitress, and capable of doing light chamberwork well. Apply for two days at No. 22 East 32d-st.

A BOUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, girls, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American servants, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, middle-aged, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address E. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man who can furnish reliable references, and who has a tolerable knowledge of double entry book-keeping, a situation where he can perfect himself in the same; has been entry clerk in a jobbing house; writes a good hand; is correct at figures, and would apply himself to the interests of an employer. Address EDWARD, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A BOOKKEEPER.—AN A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPer wishes a situation, either in an importing, Commission or Jobbing house. Best of City references given. Address W. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as clerk or salesman, in a dry goods, fancy trade, or grocery house; has had some experience; moderate salary, with prospect of promotion. Can give the best of references as to ability, &c. Address, 269 Pittsfield Post-Office, Mass.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the garden if required; has no objection to the country. Call or address at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S PLACE wanted, by a strictly sober, active and reliable man; has lived with first-class City references; knows the City thoroughly. Location or distance no object. Call for or address A. B., at Gardiner's feed, No. 12 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable married man; is a good groom and careful driver, is a good reliable and lower gardener; the wife is a first-rate cook and laundress; good references from last employer. Address, by note, J. B., box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who can produce seven years' recommendation from one place, as coachman; can also refer to his last employer in this City; will be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small place in order. Address A. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman, leaving the Spring for Europe, would be glad to recommend two competent and trustworthy men in the above capacities, who have been some time in his employ. For particulars, apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable German, as coachman and gardener; understands taking care of horses, gardening, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 3 Albany-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a smart, active, single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can show good reference, thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address A. B., box No. 23 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, A situation by a married man, without family; has good references. Address D. B. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A FARMER—CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A practical American farmer, a situation, to go to California with some respectable party, to take charge of some good fruit rancho, or some business in San Francisco; reference in San Francisco and New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A FOREMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by an American man, of thorough experience in the business; also the care and raising of cattle; references given to satisfy. Address for two days, FARMER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, with a small family, who understands gardening and the culture of grapes, who is perfectly able to superintend a country seat, or a farm, possessing the necessary tools to make all needful repairs, and who can furnish the best of references, wishes a suitable situation for one or more years. Direct, for three days, I. R. S., Farmer and Gardener, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A German single man, who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches, greenhouse, graperies, ornamental, &c.; can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Call on or address J. K., 67 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE single man, a situation in a wholesale or retail fruit or butter store, or in any business where he can make a respectable living; has been in the fruit business two years. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, a boy 16 years of age. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 135 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

A BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE. ONE WHO resides with his parents, writes a good hand, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 27 Fulton-st., second floor, for three days, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, WHO CAN furnish half the furniture and take charge of the indoor management of a pleasant boarding-house, in a beautiful village, easily accessible from New-York, is wanted. Any one having sons or daughters to educate, can have the best advantages and be sure of having a good business. Address Box No. 3,251 New-York Post-office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—IN A FANCY-goods store. A man of good character and ability, who can loan his employer $2,000 on the best security, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Address, with place of interview (none other answered,) GEORGE C. VIRTUE, Box No. 12? *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.—Apply at the Insurance Office, 8th-av., corner 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn;) is in first-rate order, rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, beside closets and pantries, marble mantels in first and second stories, grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures, Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, and good cellar, iron railing in front, grass plot, &c. Will be sold cheap. Apply immediately to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,800; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class brown-stone front dwelling-house No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn; 25 feet wide, with water and all modern improvements, in good order, on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. WILLS, at the Home Insurance Office, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE.—STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, STEAM-PUMP, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPES AND FIXTURES.—An excellent steam-engine of 20 horse-power, well finished and in perfect order, built by Watts, of the "Passaic Works," Newark, N. J., with a two flue boiler, 30 feet by 44 inches, inside of the best Penn'sylvania boiler-iron, 5-16-inch thick, with breaching and covering plates for return flue; a Woodward steam-pump, heater, connection-pipes, water-tank, four lines of 2 and 3-inch fine shafting, with from 8 to 36-inch pulleys, and good hangers and boxes. Also, several thousand feet of ¾, 1 and 1¼-inch steam-pipes, and gas-pipes and fixtures, on seven floors; all to be seen at the factory, Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The factory building is 110 feet deep, and 52 feet front, and with yard fronts 75 feet on 29th-st. It is built in the best manner, with six stories, and fine light basement, 11 feet high.

It has a fine flagged yard on each side, insuring permanent and unequaled light; also, coal-shed and engine-house.

The factory is suitable for almost any manufacturing business, but especially for paper-hangings, and can be bought, hired, or leased, on favorable terms. For further particulars, call on W. C. DUNTON, No. 55 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 152-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

BOILER, ENGINE AND HOIST-WAY FOR SALE—At No. 210 Washington-st., in good working order. TOWNSEND & WORTHINGTON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AT PRIVATE SALE—AT NO. 246 WEST 15TH-st., a beautiful parlor suite of rosewood brocatel furniture. Also, a splendid English velvet carpet. Attendance from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

FARMS.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM IN New-Jersey, seven miles from the ferry, on one of the best turnpikes in the State, containing 36 acres of valuable land for gardening, 4 acres of strawberries under cultivation, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., will be let with or without stock and utensils, consisting of one pair horses, three cows, four wagons, hot-bed sash, strawberry and market baskets, plows, harrows, and all the utensils necessary for gardening. A good house, barn and carriage house, 1½ miles from a railroad station. Apply soon, as it will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the lumber yard corner of Newark and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 27 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$16 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 177 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 186 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 162 East 13th-st.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 16th-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY REDUCED RENT, THE new, genteel 3-story brick house, in complete order, having handsome chandeliers, &c., as well as all the modern improvements, No. 162 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., convenient to cars and omnibuses. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the 14th Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 8 doors from 6th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court—three stories, with water, range, bath, gas and heater; a few moments's walk from South Ferry. Rent only $376 per annum. Inquire at No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.
M. P. STEPHENSON.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BASEment dwelling-house situated on the northerly side of Bond-st., and known by the street No. 28. It is nearly new, and has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 97 West 14th-st., or No. 96 Warren-st., front office, second story.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, washtubs, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES TO LET—At very low rents. No. 140 South 8th-st., $260; No. 99 South 4th-st., $350; No. 105 2d-st., $350; No. 69 South 4th-st., $500; No. 255 Sacket-st., $500. All have water and gas. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—VERY LOW—THE ELEGANT NEW store, 25 by 85 feet, high ceilings, and full length French plate glass windows, No. 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. A very desirable business location. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A CLUB, BOARDING-HOUSE OR private residence, the large four-story brown-stone basement house, No. 29 North Moore-st., clean and in good order; the whole or any part of the furniture can be purchased, if desired. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 63 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF NO. 26 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.; has water, gas, and fire-proof vaults. Location very desirable for almost any business. Power can be had, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFIces on the second loft fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third loft, or the entire loft; also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 239 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 BLEECKER-ST., WITH all the improvements; for millinery, mantilla, merchant tailor, or private boarding-house; clean and in order. Possession at once. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, PRINCIpally in the western portion of the City, which will be let at reasonable rents. Also, some parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 190 East 19th-st., with modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, &c. For terms and admission to premises, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, LOW, OFFICES AND ROOMS for business purposes, at No. 298 Broadway, near Duane-st. Also, at No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. Good light and best of locations. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 63d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—$250—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, range, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 48 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN. No. 180 East 16th-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No. 238 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling, with tea-room attached, and gas, in No. 111 4th-st., near Amos. Rent $400. Apply to THOMAS GOADBY, No. 21 West 36th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 55 Perry-st.; it is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 23x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 575 SECOND-AV., NEAR 35th-st. Will be put in fine order. Rent $300. Also, 3d floor No. 775 6th-av., five rooms. Rent $140 per year. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in West 50th-st. It contains 14 rooms in fine order, with parlor chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout. Rent $600. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 227 West 34th-st., rent $800. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS—FOR business purposes or private use, at No. 32 Waverley-place, to let.

TO LET—A GOOD CORNER STORE, NO. 32 8th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 477 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 66 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE NO. 182 WEST 22D-ST., 3 story and basement, 14 rooms. Rent $500.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING.—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.
Store No. 26 Cedar-st.
Store No. 308½ 4th-av.
House No. 145 East 50th-st.
House No. 62 East 38th-st.
House No. 100 East 14th-st.
House No. 235 Greene-st.
Basement No. 346 3d-av.
House No. 114 East 34th-st.
House No. 183 West 24th-st.
House No. 95 East 20th-st.
House No. 579 2d-av.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 33 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

House No. 107 East 27th-st.
House No. 21 Clinton-place.
House No. 111 East 30th-st.
A part of No. 125 East 39th-st.
Part of No. 172 Thompson-st.
Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
Coal-yard No. 68 Wooster-st.
First floor No. 346 3d-av.
House No. 160 West 26th-st.
House, &c., No. 38a 1st-av.
House & stable 105 E. 30th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 271½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate rates. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.; the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 6th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS 3-STORY BRICK house No. 174 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. In addition to its modern improvements, it has just been painted and papered throughout, and will be let at very reasonable rent to a good tenant. Possession can be had immediate. Apply at No. 33 Ferry-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, (OR the furniture will be sold,) the handsome, 3-story brick, high-stoop house, 13 rooms, gas and water, No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh; rent taken in board, if agreeable. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 61 Fulton st., N. Y., in the store.

HOUSES TO LET—IN EXCELLENT ORDER and low rents; 3-stories, high-stoops and modern improvements, Nos. 185, 205, 207 and 209 East 19th-st.; No. 109 St. Mark's-place, (English basement;) also, upper part No. 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 143 West 42d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway; it is handsomely situated, on one of the side-streets with Belgian pavement; the house is in good order. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 334 8th-av., or A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, MODERN PRIVATE brick dwelling-house, No. 31 Hammond-st., between 4th-st. and Bedford-place, containing bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, heater, &c. Rent, $550. Carpets, oil-cloths, and part of furniture, will be sold. Apply on the premises, or to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the two-story brick house, high basement, under-cellar and good yard, No. 6 Barrow-st. Also, store, back room and back basement, and use of front cellar, No. 734 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 249 West 34th-st.; 65 feet deep all the way up; immediate possession given; street 100 feet wide; rent reduced. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—RENT VERY LOW TO A GOOD TENant, a four-story brown-stone house on 3d-av., adjoining southwest corner of 153d-st.; contains all modern improvements. Also, half of similar house, on same block. Apply, on premises, to O. H. SWIFT.

$300.—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 130 Prospect-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, first floor, six rooms, every improvement; gas, water, marble mantels, high ceilings; parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, on one floor; airy and well ventilated.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, front basement and two front attic rooms, gas and fixtures; two meters; large yard, and under-cellar. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 42 Macdougal-st. To be seen between 10 and 12.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 76 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries; 11 rooms, court-yard, grapery, range, gas and water. Possession immediately. Also, other cottages. Rent $225@ $350. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON MODERATE terms, a substantial double house, cottage style, with all the modern improvements, on a wide avenue in Flushing. Also, a smaller cottage in the vicinity. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, NO. 262 West 33d-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $100. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 247 WEST 21st-ST. RENT $600. All modern improvements. Parlors frescoed. Parlor carpets and window ornaments will be left if wanted. Apply at once.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 394 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE country residence fully furnished, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 23½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, one mile from depôt, a large double house, with verandah, commanding a fine view, warmed by furnace; pure spring water carried through the whole building; greenhouse, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, fine vegetable garden planted, and a variety of choice fruits and flowers and fine shade-trees; in fact, everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life; or would be let for a term of years without furniture. Address, previous to May 1, J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam County, N. Y.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE No. 52 University-place, with china, glass, table and bed linen; kitchen, laundry, three parlors, eighteen bedrooms, dining-room 25x18 feet; house 32 feet front by 75 deep on parlor floor; suitable for a private residence or first-class boarding-house; will be rented only to a person possessed of sufficient means to deposit stocks, bonds or mortgages to the amount of six months' rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., near Wall.

SUMMER HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—The owner of a large and elegant mansion in Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., would let half of it, furnished, for the Summer months, together with carriage-house and stable for horses. The grounds consist of several acres, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, with abundance of fruit on the premises, and a vegetable garden. References exchanged. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE at "Katonah's Wood," Bedford, Westchester County, near the Croton water, is of stone, two stories and attic, hot and cold water, and modern improvements; ice-house, coach-house, stable, gardens, cottage and green-house; forty acres, with abundance of fruit. Also, a smaller stone cottage, newly painted, papered and furnished; same location. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND—To let, first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt-av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments—about 8 acres of ground, horse, carriage, donkey, cow, plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LAKEMAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 181 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, and well furnished. Also, to let, No. 79 West 26th-st., 3-story brown-stone modern house, 20 by 55 feet, modern improvements. Possession at once. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, Long Island, including garden, barn, stables, ice-house, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB FURNITURE,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
REMOVAL,
TO SAVE EXPENSE OF REMOVAL.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of E. H. Ludlow & Co., Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in part of elegant solid, carved and plain black walnut, rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, in brocatel, hair cloth, reps, &c.; magnificent rosewood, round-cornered pier mirrors; elegant rosewood etageres; walnut ball and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is of the very best manufacturing, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee, N. B.—The furniture must be positively removed on the day of sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $30,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHITEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 65 BEEKMAN-ST.,

The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., consisting a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

The sale will commence with lot No. 161, comprising a large assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, in basement.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE COFFEES, SPICES, &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD

Will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, a large stock from a leading dealer, comprising green and ground coffees of assorted grades, whole and ground pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, ginger and other spices, pepper-sauce, rice, sugar, cream tartar, saleratus and super-carbonate of soda, English and French mustard, about 250 cases yeast powders; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, salt in boxes and bags; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, salt in boxes; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, chocolate, ground rice, vermicelli, brandy and other liquors, 350 bags corks, sand-paper, &c. Also, platform scales, safe, and other office furniture. The goods are now on view.

JOHN KELLY, Late Sheriff.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, April 28,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 151 West 12th-st.,

Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bedding, china, glass ware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.

Catalogues at sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COSTLY AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture and Works of Art at auction, at the private residence No. 40 West 38th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the first-class furniture and works of art contained in the above residence, comprising Wilton, medallion, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and other carpetings, superb rosewood piano, elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered in Magenta satin brocatel, made by Rochefort & Skarron, Baudoine and others; English library chairs, bookcases, buhl encoignear; bedroom furniture, china, glass, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, a choice collection of paintings, fine line engravings, (including many proofs,) water colors, &c., by Gignoux, Wanduford, Hoff, Alston, Van Willis, Ten Katen and others. An original portrait of Aaron Burr, by Vanderlyn—one of the early productions of this celebrated master, and amongst the very best of his works. This is the only portrait of the existence of Burr at that age, and was long in the possession of the Vanderlyn family, from whom it was purchased by the present owner. Particulars in catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st. The sale of the works of art will commence punctually at 1 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at residence, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, in silk figured reps, etagere marble-top, with mirrors; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, Wm. Hall & Son, makers; marble-top centre-tables, walnut and rosewood French bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing tables, toilet crockery, lounges, easy chairs, black walnut extension-table, dining-chairs, marble top buffet, sofa-tables, lace curtains, China and glass ware, library bookcase and chairs, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, gas chandeliers, kitchen utensils and furniture, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 223 Henry-st., handsome household furniture, the entire contents of above house, consisting of English velvet carpets, two carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold and maroon brocade, rosewood centre and side tables, elegant pier mirrors with cornices and vases to match, made to order by Williams & Stevens; rosewood piano 7-octave, mantel ornaments, parian, porcelain and bronzes, hall-stand, dining-room extension-table of oak with chairs to match, lace curtains and satin brocade lambrikins, bedroom furniture of mahogany, cottage furniture richly enameled *en suite*, Brussels carpets, mattresses, bedding, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the residence, No. 22 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., elegant household furniture, consisting of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in heavy blue satin brocade and crimson satin; heavy velvet pile carpets, rosewood centre and crimson brocade curtains en suite, carved centre and side tables, rosewood etagere, mantel and etagere ornaments, library in richly carved black walnut, covered in green reps; black walnut secretary, fine engravings; dining room—black walnut glass buffet; bedrooms of carved rosewood and black walnut and cottage furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets; porcelain and glassware, &c., &c., all made to order by the best City makers, and in fine order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE CONTENTS OF FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Walker-st., the entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs, large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, castors, china, crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives, &c., oil-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, segar-case, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Steam table, copper pans and urns, large upright tubular boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fixtures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 166 West 14th-st. near 2d-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome pier and mantel glasses, marble-top centre and side tables, mahogany sofa, chairs and drawers, in reps; marble and bronze clocks, handsome window curtains, mahogany extension tables, French bedsteads, armoire glace, beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY J. JOURNEAY,
On SATURDAY, April 26, at 11 A. M.,
At salesroom, No. 373 Broadway.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rosewood suites, in brocatel, hair cloth, &c.
Rosewood 7-octave piano forte, carved legs, overstrung bass.
House furnishing goods in great variety.
Velvet and tapestry carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 161 West 21st-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, cottage suits, mahogany tête-à-tête, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood center and side tables, corner stands, hair, husk and straw mattresses, oak extension table, iron bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, chairs, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the handsome new house and lot No. 49 West 39th-st., south side, 360 feet east of 6th-av. House four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x55 feet, in fine order, well and contains every convenience; lot 100x8.9 feet; perfect; terms to suit. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FEED & CO., Auctioneers.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by FEED & CO., Auctioneers, situate in Hempstead Township, 13 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., one line oil painting of King Alfred the Great, lately exhibited at the Dusseldorf Gallery. By order of

MATHEW T. BURNE, Constable.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, buffets, extension-tables, chairs, tables, desk and segar-case, rosewood pianos, &c., &c. Also, crockery and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTREL HOTEL FURNITURE.—ON MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the Union Cottage, on 23d-st., corner of 9th-av., including chamber, dining-room and bar-room furniture; carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, tables, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale, which will be absolute.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignee's sale of Carriages—Entirely new one-panel coach, one rockaway, one coach, extension seat, one four-seat rockaway, one high-door [illegible] without panels,

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEY,
HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
at South American Hotel,
No. 36 East Houston-st.,

between Crosby and Mulberry-sts.

Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., restaurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY,

Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing
On MONDAY, 21st instant,
And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.,

Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Sonntag, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from a country seat at Hyde Park, for convenience of sale. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 East 37th-st., Murray Hill, near Madison-av., a very valuable lot of costly furniture, made to order by Huchings, Boudoine, Ponsot, and partly imported from Paris, consisting of richly carved French walnut parlor suite, covered in figured moquet; suite of rosewood, covered in fine green cloth; superb Axminster carpets, in perfect order; Wilton and Brussels ditto; large Dresden and Japanese vases, from the King of Holland's sale; Marquetrie furniture, Japanese centre table, inlaid; rosewood etagere, a premium 7-octave piano-forte, made by Gale & Co., with pearl keys, richly carved and cost $1,000; dining-room furniture of oak, made by Huchings; one large and two side buffets, very handsome extension table, chairs, etc.; large Parian figure, Sapho, cost $250; bis. clock, mantel mirrors, carved oak console table, bedroom suites of inlaid rosewood, imported; richly imported carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, suite French delaine, real Chinese toilet sets, dressing bureaus with inclosed cabinets, and satin wood suite covered silk plush, suite in solid oak, made by Beudoine; cheval glasses, couches, large bronze gas figures, imported by Tiffany & Co. for hall; hall stand, etc. Will be sold without reserve.

J. BRESNAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 139 Jay-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, bookcases, hat-stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, dinner sets, sewing machine, turning lathe, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 296 Henry-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn,

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite in green reps, mantel mirror, Turkish arm chairs, handsome mahogany writing table, centre tables, book cases, two painted and enameled marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, chairs, white china dinner set, glass ware, medallion carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 14 East Baltic-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn,

A small quantity of household furniture, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 61 Second-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn,

Carpets, oil-cloths, household furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the Pearl-st. House, corner of Ferry and Pearl sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, &c.; hair, husk and straw mattrasses; feather beds, pillows and bolsters; sheets, blankets and comforters; Brussels and ingrain carpets; stair carpets and oil-cloths; parlor furniture, piano-forte, tête-a-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre tables, window curtains, mirrors, dining-room furniture, tables, chairs, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will begin.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the residence, No. 11 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., handsome household furniture, made to order by Marcotte, consisting of velvet carpets, nearly new, in parlors, elegant suite of carved ebony, inlaid furniture, covered with medallion aubusson, cost $1,200, inlaid etagere, centre and side tables, oil-paintings, bedroom furniture, made to order by Marcotte, of Marquetrie Vois de Vose, bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, extension table, beds, mattresses and bedding, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM G. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the referee appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 145, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT, to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First-avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street, twenty-six feet, thence Southerly, parallel with said avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall. —Dated, April 18, 1862.

J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap 19-2aw 3wS. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap11-2aw3wF&S

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6m8* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24 day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
ISAAC HENDRICKS,
m29-law6m8*

COAL, &C.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, fresh from the mines, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English house cannel, at lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARK, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND"—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it come sealed,) inclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. HUMPHREYS, New-York City.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT REMEDIES OF THE AGE!
PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, for the benefit of the afflicted, a valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATUITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, with an unbroken list of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours, and cures without the fearful constitutional effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 1 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

I—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A., for submitting to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing for the Government:

230 Draft Horses,
100 Saddle Horses,
25 Draft Mules.

The Draft Horses to be free from all defects, to be between five and seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high.

Saddle Horses to be 15½ hands high, sound in all respects, and between five and seven years old.

White and light gray horses excluded.

II.—All the animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a person duly authorized for that purpose.

III.—The persons to whom the bids are awarded, will be notified of the place where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding contract.

The undersigned reserves the right on the part of the Government to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses and Mules," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, No. 25 Mercer-st., New-York.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 46 Beaver.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,

AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased and sold. Bonds issued for sale, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
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Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
ORDNANCE CLAIMS.
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS.
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
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U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $5,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered. J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES GF KING'S SONS, No. 57 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal, on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed Jan. 27, 1847.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.

The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

FOR SALE.—TO EXEC

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Ostensible Objects of the Expedition—Fort Macon Unanimously Surrendered—Progress of the Siege—Incidents of the Work—The Fortifications—A Skirmish—Eleven of our Pickets Captured.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

Compared with the gigantic contests which are going on in the West, I am aware the country will hardly pause to give a passing glance at the operations of the army on this part of the coast; and yet, as a part of the great programme of the war, the intelligent reader will not fail to attach to our movements their true significance and importance. The day which sees the rebel flag humbled which now defiantly floats above Fort Macon, must witness the opening of one of the most important seaports of the South, which, by its railroad facilities, affords us unrestricted communication with the mountain region of North Carolina, with Tennessee and the whole Southwest. Hatteras, with its shallow and always dangerous inlet, and perplexing "swash," will become obsolete. Our troops for reinforcing the victorious Union army, will sail securely into the harbor of Beaufort in four days from Norfolk, and with all its provisions and *materiel* of war, will be landed from ship and steamer directly upon railroad cars, at Morehead City, which will land them at Newbern in two hours, at Goldsboro in three, and Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in less than four hours. From these points, with the road and bridges intact, an army of any size, with all its essential *materiel*, can be moved west, toward Memphis, north to Richmond, or southward to Charleston or Savannah, without a day's delay, except such as a divided and distracted rebel army can oppose to its progress. In a word, the possession of Beaufort, with its great avenue to the interior, seals the fate of rebel rule in North Carolina, and opens up the freest possible access to the very heart of the rebellion in the South. A hundred natural obstacles which have opposed the progress of our forces, will have been overcome, and the successful completion of the campaign undertaken by Gen. BURNSIDE in this part of the South will be comparatively easy, and only a matter of time.

In view of these circumstances, the country will not be disappointed to hear that the stronghold which commands the approach to Beaufort, whose possession was obtained by the meanest stealth and fraud, is to be defended with a tenacity of purpose and a desperation commensurate with its importance to the slaveocratic conspiracy.

Thus far, Col. WHITE, who holds sway in the rebel fort, manifests no signs of caving in. The rebel flag daily shames the sunlight at his rising, and flaps its piratical folds in the sight of civilized men. Our brave Rhode Island volunteers, under Major WRIGHT, the Fourth Rhode Island, under Col. RODMAN, and a portion of the Eighth Connecticut, have steadily worked their way almost up to the very walls of the fort, driving in, precipitately, the blustering Georgia and Virginia "Wild Cats" and "Fireaters," who have every morning marched out of their hiding-place to reconnoitre.

On Saturday afternoon, alarmed at the bold movements of our troops, who were creeping steadily up to the fort, a continuous fire of shell was kept up, which was directed along the beach to the westward, from which the Union pickets were approaching. Col. WHITE evidently thought a few of these projectiles would put our men to ignominious flight. Two companies which marched along the fort in the morning, led by two mounted officers, and which had proceeded only some one thousand yards, were sent scampering back again, as soon as they had approached to within rifle range of our men, who lay concealed and watching behind the first line of sand-hills west of the fort. A strenuous effort was made to draw our boys out in sight, but there they lay like so many woodchucks in their holes which they had dug with their hands in the sand, and defied alike the musket balls and the exploding shells, which fell in a shower all around them. A man is kept constantly suspended by a tackle upon the flag-staff at some fifty feet above the parapet of the fort, so as to detect the slightest movement of our men. The instant a Yankee head is discovered among the sand heaps, off goes a 32-pounder, and a shell flies screaming through the air upon its murderous errand, dashing the sand cloud in the faces of our men, or bursting in a thousand fragments above their heads. This was kept up throughout yesterday afternoon, and we, who were watching this shower of death-dealing missiles out of immediate range, expected to find that scores of our men had been killed or wounded. Capt. ARNOLD, of the Fifth Rhode Island Battalion, who occupied the advance, we could distinctly observe as he, with two or three others of his men, lay behind a slightly rolling sand hill, while this fire was kept up for his especial benefit. As soon as the smoke of the gun appeared he would duck his head down, and when the shell had passed over or had burst, he would bob up again, to the evident disgust of the rebel gunners, who, it must be admitted, showed great proficiency in practice. Several times they were completely covered with sand. While Capt. ARNOLD, Lieut. REMINGTON and others were amusing the fort in this way, busy hands were at work in another place throwing up the necessary cover for the batteries of siege guns and mortars which are to finish the work.

Thus far only two persons have been wounded, Capt. BUCKFIELD, of the Eighth Connecticut, and one private, who were struck by balls fired by the pickets during the skirmish of Saturday. Their wounds are not considered serious.

Before this reaches the TIMES, Major WRIGHT will no doubt have established his rifle pits within less than a thousand yards of the fort, from which our sharpshooters can pick off the gunners, who are wholly unprotected by casemates on the land side. The mortar-mounted 36-pound Parrots will also soon be in position, and render the places too warm for them long to hold out.

This morning the usual attempt to throw out pickets was made. Some thirty men sallied out of the fort, and proceeded quite boldly for, perhaps, half a mile, but here they all suddenly dropped, and after a half-moment's pause, rose, wheeled to the right about, and made the best possible time back to the fort. Our men were evidently much nearer than they were aware of, and caused a real surprise. On another occasion, Lieut. REMINGTON approached almost within rifle-shot distance of the rebels, who were dodging, like so many Indians, from one cover to another, and surveying our pickets with the greatest curiosity, as if to see what manner of men they were. REMINGTON had written a few lines on a small slip of paper, and attached it to a stick, which he stuck in the sand. This *billet doux* reads something as follows:

"We came down to see you as friends. Meet us here, and let us have a neighborly chat. We won't hurt you."

They crept furtively up and took the mysterious message, but keeping all the time a sharp look-out, as afraid lest some Yankee trick was about to be played upon them. Afterwards our pickets approached again, and REMINGTON, good-naturedly placing his gun prone in each other, figuratively shook hands with them at a distance, but the "wild cats" were not courageous enough to return the compliment, or come near enough to hold the proferred friendly chat. They stood but little time out of cover of their works, and as soon as they retire inside the ball opens again, and the shelling is kept up until, in imagination at least, all our men have been slaughtered. Col. WHITE then apparently retires to take dinner, imbibe, and smoke his pipe, when he returns again to the friendly task, and drops a shell occasionally into our lines. This continues until sunset, when the rebel rag is lowered, and the day's work is done.

During Sunday forenoon a boat was sent around under to our rear to reconnoitre. It contained five men, who succeeded in pushing up a creek in the marsh, out of range, but they were observed, and only escaped capture by Major WRIGHT, who was "laying" for them, by a rapid movement back again.

Gen. PARKE has his headquarters established just out of range of the rebel guns, and day and night is laboring to complete arrangements. Platforms had to be built for the guns and mortars, magazines constructed in the sand, &c. Thus the work goes bravely on.

The arrival of the Paymaster, and the disbursement of so much money—two months' pay to all the troops—make lively times in Newbern. Stores are opened upon every corner, and restaurants on the New-York plan flourish. ADAMS & Co.'s Express will take home a large amount of money to be distributed to needy families, who have waited too long for the wages which the troops have so well earned in the service of the Government. But the money is good, and not like the flimsy paper trash or counterfeit coin given to the Southern soldiers. A considerable quantity of bogus coin was found in the camp at Newbern, a dollar specimen of which I have before me. It is an old Spanish dollar well executed, and calculated to deceive the poor country boys from the woods of North Carolina and Georgia.

NEWBERN, Sunday, April 20.

I learn that there was, yesterday, quite a serious picket skirmish between the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment and the rebel troops who are watching our movements, near Trent, 12 miles west of this place, on the line of the railroad. The Twenty-third Massachusetts have been engaged rebuilding the bridge, supported by the Twenty-fourth and Seventeenth. Frequent sorties have been made, with the apparent design of driving us back from the advance position now occupied by us, and the troops have had to work with a sword or musket in one hand and a hammer in the other. Yesterday, the pickets of the Seventeenth Massachusetts were surprised by the rebels, and after a brief skirmish eleven of our men were made prisoners, and carried beyond the lines. One of the rebels was shot. More troops will probably be thrown forward, to protect the roads. E. S.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

National Taxation—Report of the Special Committee.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the subject of taxation and the best course of action to be recommended to the attention of Government for the raising of revenue to meet the altered circumstances of the country.

A memorial to Congress on the subject was reported by Messrs. OPDYKE, GRIFFITH, GOULD, THOMAN and WARD—the Committee appointed by the Chamber—of which the leading features are as follows:

The Committee declare that the current expenditures of the Government during the present year, and for several years to come, will require not less than $250,000,000, and that means must be devised to meet the expenditures thus created. It is suggested that all fiscal bills (pending the rebellion and during such time as its consequences may have to burden the people) should be clear and concise as possible, so that all classes of those who have to contribute to the maintenance of the Government shall know how and why they are called upon to put their hands into their pockets for the support of the Union. The report lays down the principles that (in view of the expenses of collecting the public revenue) for the convenience of taxpayers, and for a prompt realization of income, it is expedient the objects of taxation should be as few as possible; that, in the selection of objects for taxation, the necessaries of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make the burden fall on all classes according to each one's ability to sustain the same, and as lightly as can be made profitable—a heavier ratio of impost being levied on all luxuries and enjoyments for indulgence in which the wealthy can afford to pay; and that the leading products of the South, which have been among the causes of the rebellion, be made to prominently aid in the restoration of peace and the final liquidation of the public debt.

Assuming the leading features of this programme to be self-evident truths, the Committee pray that Congress will, at an early day, frame a revenue system based upon seven subjects or departments of taxation, to wit:

From all sales of goods, merchandise, and other property, at wholesale and retail, a tax of one per cent., yielding (so the memorialists believe) the annual sum of	$115,000,000
From the Tariff	50,000,000
From *an excise or tax on Cotton* of two cents per pound	24,000,000
From an excise tax on Whisky and other liquors of 25 cents per gallon	30,000,000
From an excise tax on malt liquors of 5 cents per gallon	8,000,000
From a direct tax on real and personal property	12,000,000
Total	$264,000,000

In support of the schedule thus set forth, the Committee puts forward the subjoined arguments:

That from extensive inquiries and calculations recently made, it appears that the sales of goods and merchandise of all kinds in the United States annually, amount to at least $11,500,000,000; and that the tax of one per cent. on the frequent sale or transfer of this property, while it would produce the large sum of $115,000,000 to the public Treasury, would be so light upon the individual consumers that the people would scarcely feel it.

That from the present, and from reasonable estimates of the quantities of foreign goods imported during the present and approaching fiscal years, the tariff, as now framed, will yield a no less sum than $50,000,000.

That an excise or tax upon cotton, as one of the prominent or leading products of the South, while it will yield a revenue of twenty-four millions on the estimated reduced crop of three millions of bales, will not encourage competition in the growth of this staple in foreign countries; and that the United States must continue to be, as heretofore, the main reliance of Europe for their supply of this article; and further, that the return of peace may be relied upon to restore to the country an aggregate annual production of four millions of bales, which will still further contribute, in future years, to the proposed revenue from this source.

That the proposed excise or tax upon tobacco, as an article of luxury, will yield this year the sum named; and that from the peculiar fitness of the climate and soil of the tobacco-producing States, no foreign competition need be feared in their production of this important staple, now so largely used abroad, and contributing materially to the wealth of this nation.

That the excise or tax on whisky and other domestic liquors, while it is less than a fifth of the tax levied on such products in other countries, will yield a permanent revenue of at least twenty-five millions of dollars, and prospectively nearly double that sum.

The advantages set forth as likely to arise from the schedule indicated in the memorial are as follows:

1. Reduced expenses in collection of revenue.
2. Obviating the appointment of twenty thousand collectors of special revenue.
3. Renewed confidence in the integrity, power and resources of the Government.
4. Avoidance of an income tax, already provided for by law, and already odious to the people before its operation has been felt.
5. That the true and equitable sources of taxation and public revenue will be reached by the schedule now suggested; because, first, each man will contribute in the ratio of his individual and family expenditure, (and no more;) and, secondly, those who spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in what may be termed the luxuries and extravagances of life, (namely, liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c.,) will be compelled to contribute more largely toward the public revenue than those whose incomes and expenditures are on a limited scale.

After debate, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. DODGE, RICHARDS, and NYE, were appointed delegates to proceed with the memorial to Washington.

At the meeting of the Chamber next Thursday, the presentation of medals to Gen. ANDERSON, Major SLEMMER, and the other heroes of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens, will take place.

THE CONCERT SALOON REFORM.

Prolongation of the Eclipse—The Status Quo Maintained—Waiting for the Constitutionality of the Law to be Tested—Judge Barnard to Decide To-day, &c.

The partial eclipse of the concert halls, which threatens soon to become total, or to disappear altogether, continued last night. The entire business is at a temporary stand-still, awaiting the result of the made case already before the Courts, to test the constitutionality of the new law. As on the previous evening, there was an entire compliance with the law at all the smaller establishments, and the larger ones dropped this or that feature so as to keep within the letter of the statute. But the concert men are only defeated, not conquered. They despond but do not despair. They place a firm reliance upon the skill and ability of the legal talent which they have employed, and, with knowing wink and meaning smile, (both kinds of smile,) predict that, ere another sun sets, one of the highest Courts of the State will have decided that, since liquor-selling, theatrical performances and pretty waiter-girls are separately legal and proper, that when conjoined they cannot be prohibited by any constitutional statute. "Why," they say, "we can get a license, and the City takes our money, for either the performances or liquor-selling; and some of the most respectable establishments have employed waiter-girls. How is it that, when we combine all three in one business, we can be punished for misdemeanor?"

The "made case" is then their talisman, their beacon of hope, their Eureka, their philosophe's stone, their strategy. A waiter girl has been found to consent to martyrdom for the good of the cause. She was purposely deputed to carry a glass of lager to a gentleman among the audience at the Canterbury Saloon while the performance was in progress. Here are the three venal offences combined, and the sacrificial young lady having been arrested and bailed, may be habeased, certiorared, appealed, and the lawyers know what else, before the momentous question is settled.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has taken upon himself, or rather had put upon him, the difficult task of unraveling this knotty question. He may be called upon *á la* McCUNN, to enter deeply into the question of "beverages," perhaps to define that euphonious word—possibly to pass upon the learned decision that it means to take a drink in front of a bar and ask your friend to ditto, and pay for the same in two bad five cent pieces and two nickel cents. Mayhap, the quandary will arise whether lager-bier will intoxicate; if yea, how much, and in what proportion to the waiter girls; if nay, wherefore?

But rumor—and by that is meant an Inspector of Police—says that the learned Judge has already made up his mind; likewise, that the hearts of the saloon-keepers will be gladdened; furthermore, that the law will be declared unconstitutional. Be that as it may, the *statu quo* was maintained last night, and a beggarly account of empty benches, denoted the departure of the all-interesting concomitants that were wont to fill the places. The harp that once through tearers halls, was silent. The boys peeped in at the doors, and listened in vain for the minstrel boy. Probably the minstrel boy to the war had gone, and all round his hat wore a green willow. As for the waiter girls, if met at all, they had to be met by moonlight, for gaslight is too expensive in a large hall, without anybody to pay for it but the proprietor.

Mean while the concert-saloons and theatres unanimously comply with that portion of the law which forbids the sale of liquor in the performance rooms. Even the refractory Bowery saloons complied—hoping that it was only for a day, and not for all time.

The Police were very active in endeavoring to ferret out any violation of the order. Superintendent KENNEDY, accompanied by Commissioner ACTON, visited quite a number of the most prominent saloons on Broadway in the early part of the evening, for the purpose of seeing to what extent the proprietors were disposed to comply with his orders, and also to learn how well the patrolmen discharged their duty throughout their respective Precincts.

Mr. BUTLER, of No. 444 Broadway, informed the Superintendent that he had devised a plan whereby he could conduct his establishment upon the same profitable basis as heretofore, and still not be found guilty of violating the statute. His policy was was this, viz: he has partioned off one corner of the saloon, where he proposed to establish a bar for the sale of all kinds of liquors to be drank at the counter, allowing no kinds of drinks to be taken into the auditorium. He proposed to have only one door to communicate with the saloon. Mr. KENNEDY at once informed him that this was not a compliance with the law in any sense, and that it would not be permitted. In connection with some of the places, bars have already been established next door,—the entrance being on the street, with no communication between.

No arrests were made so far as heard from.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from North Carolina.

Late on Thursday night the United States steam transport *Cossack* arrived at this port, bringing 149 wounded men from Newbern and Roanoke. They were in charge of Dr. WHITE, of the Ninth New-York, and Chaplain J. B. CLARK, and were attended by Lieut. BENNETT, Dr. WHITE, Hospital Stewards HEVIDAGE and COOK, and Nurses SMITH and HILL, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, JAMIESON of Fifty-first New-York, HERRICK and TILTON. Early yesterday morning the *Cossack* was visited by Col. HOWE and Capt. ALMY, of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, and Col. BLISS, of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff, who did all they could, by carrying with them the good things of this life, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Subjoined is a list of the regiments the men belonged to, and the place where they were wounded:

Regiment.	Where Wounded—Roanoke.	Newbern.	Total.
Twenty-first Massachusetts	9	7	16
Twenty-third Massachusetts	2	22	24
Twenty-fourth Massachusetts	1	3	4
Twenty-fifth Massachusetts	6	1	7
Twenty-seventh Massachusetts	5	21	26
Ninth New-Jersey	6	8	14
Ninth New-York	1	—	1
Ninety-ninth New-York	1	—	1
Fifty-first New-York	4	13	17
Eighth Connecticut	—	13	13
Tenth Connecticut	—	10	10
Eleventh Connecticut	—	2	2
Fourth Rhode Island	1	6	7
Fifth Rhode Island	—	6	6
Fifty-first Pennsylvania	1	—	1
Total			149

Yesterday morning the *Cossack* steamed to the foot of Murray-street, where the men were disembarked, and conveyed in ambulances to the hospitals. Those belonging to New-York and Jersey regiments were taken to the Park Barracks, now converted into a temporary hospital, while those from New-England were carried to the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway. Directly it was known that our brave wounded had arrived, a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Dr. Osgood, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Woolsey, Mrs. Dr. Buck. Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. R. D. Turner, and Mrs. Dr. Noyes, vied with each other to afford comfort to the unfortunate wounded. A number of physicians were also in attendance, who busied themselves in dressing the wounds. Among them were Drs. North, Peters, Buck, Wood, Sayre, Bumsted and Anderson. Medical students were also present, who acted as dressers.

Many of the men whose wounds were not too severe have already left for home. Some were but slightly hurt, and those whom it was considered injudicious to move still remain in hospital. Every man was charmed with the treatment he received, and express gratitude for the manner they have been treated since their arrival here, both by the Relief Association of New-England and the State Agent of New-York.

Among the wounded are the following officers: WM. H. SAWYER, Captain Twenty-third Massachusetts; R. R. SWIFT, Captain Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; JACOB EATON, Lieutenant Eighth Connecticut; WM. H. BARKER, Lieutenant Fifty-first New-York.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU closed his season last night at the Academy, and, we regret to say, closed it when there was every prospect of his continuing it highly successfully. But so it is. Just when the ball comes into most of our hands, we neglect to cast it, and why should an operatic manager be expected to do differently from the remainder of the world. "La Favorita" was the opera given last night, and ELENA D'ANGRI made her *début* in New-York in the part of *Leonora*. It would seem that this opera, originally written for a *mezzo soprano*, is always a favorite opera with *contralti*. Why this should be, it is at present scarcely necessary for us to inquire, although it is, perhaps, partially due to the fact that Madame STOLZ originally created so great a sensation in the *rôle* of *Leonora*, and partly to the chances which it affords the operatic actress. We say the "actress," because it is a noticeable fact that, with but few exceptions, *contralti* are generally good actresses. It is, therefore, we suppose, upon this account, that Madame D'ANGRI has added the opera to her *repertoire*, and achieved so thorough a success in it. We, indeed, without any exception, must regard her as the best *Leonora* that has yet appeared in this City. Her share in the duet with the *King*, "In questo solo," in the second act, was the first thing which led us to expect this. It was charmingly vocalized, with a tenderness which was scarcely to be expected, and gave us a pleasant hint of the manner in which she would sing the remainder of the opera. "O mio Fernando," though most ungraciously cut in two by the applause of the indiscriminating portion of the audience, was rendered with consummate taste and feeling, lacking, if anything, in nobility of style, for which she made more than amends by the deep feeling she threw into it. In the last act she was grand, and was magnificently supported by BRIGNOLI, whose "Spirto Gentil" was exquisitely rendered. Indeed, after hearing any other *tenori*, we are always compelled to admit that BRIGNOLI is the best of them we have had for many years in this country. TOMBESI may make a success, as STIGELLI and others have done before him. But they cannot displace our old favorite, who, in spite of his cool *laissez-aller* mode of strolling upon the stage, and laziness as a vocalist, is indisputably the pleasantest voiced of *tenori*. We have also to speak very warmly of FERRI, whose *King* in this Opera is very finely sung. He was in good voice, and somewhat eschewed that constant *tremolo*, which is one of his most remarkable virtues or vices. SUSINI was unfortunately suffering from a cold—too ill to appear—but was replaced, by BASILI, who, although by no means so good as the vocalist whose place he took, managed to get through *Balthazzar* acceptably. The house was crowded, as may be inferred from what we said at the commencement of our notice, and we were gratified that it should be so, as this is decidedly the best operatic season, musically, which Mr. GRAU has this year given us.

This evening the "Figlia del Reggimento," is given at the Brooklyn Academy, and we presume that, the weather permitting, will draw a crowed house from the lovers of opera on the other side of the water.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The fourth and last Concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Irving Hall this evening, and will of course be thronged, as these concerts invariably are. The rehearsal, this morning, commences at 10 o'clock A. M.

M. GOTTSCHALK IN NEW-YORK.—The present lion of the instrumental portion of the musical world has returned to the City, and is, as we understand, to give us two concerts, the first of which will take place upon Wednesday next. Musical fashion and femininity is consequently in a flutter of excitement, and Niblo's Saloon is the present Mecca which it is contemplating with eager fervor. Seriously, two of the pleasantest musical evenings of the present season will, in the coming week, be offered to the devotees of sweet sounds.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—Officer HORBELT, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested HENRY MULLER and JOHN L. EGGERS, for selling liquor without licenses. Justice CONNOLLY held them to bail in the sum of $100 each.

MR. JOSEPH BISHOP, of Leeds, Maine, who is 89 years of age, and has been deaf for the last thirty years, recently placed himself under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who operated upon him successfully, and perfectly restored his hearing. The great age of the patient, as well as the long duration of the disease, renders the case an extraordinary one, and it reflects great credit upon the doctor's skill.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning two stables and two horses belonging to PATRICK MCGRAW and WM. NOLAN, were destroyed by fire at the corner of Hicks and Remsen streets. Mr. NOLAN'S loss is $175, and Mr. MCGRAW'S loss is $250.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—JOSHUA TOLFORD, a well-known citizen, and for many years a merchant doing business in the Swamp, (Ferry-street,) New-York, died in this city yesterday, aged 69. His disease was typhoid pneumonia.

CIRCUIT COURT.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 129, 130, 138, 8, 32, 152, 155, 134, 166, 167, 168, 120. FOR MONDAY NEXT—Nos. 26, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 25, 58, 66, 67, 70, 71, 24, 52, 53, 72, 74, 75, 76.

VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.—A curious interest attaches to this remarkable French novel, which Mr. CARLETON, of New-York, has in press from advance foreign sheets. The author's only other novel, *Notre Dame de Paris*, was accepted by its publisher on condition that he should bring out every succeeding work by that author. *Notre Dame* proved a brilliant success, and made the fortune of—*the publisher*. VICTOR HUGO then wrote *Les Miserables*, determining to respect the condition, but to make his own terms with the unscrupulous brain-trafficker. These terms were at once rejected, and the author, unreleased from the old obligation, was obliged to put by his manuscript for a more favorable season. Year after year he renewed proposals, increasing each year his demand, until at last the publisher died, and, after waiting nearly a quarter of a century, the well-seasoned, if not seasonable, *Les Miserables* is in press.

THE NEGLECTED PICTURE.—We have, already, had occasion to notice at some length WM. M. DAVIS' painting entitled the "Neglected Picture," on exhibition at the establishment of BALL, BLACK & Co. Mr. DAVIS has produced another characteristic piece of similar character, styled "Done Gone," and portraying the miseries of expiring secessionism. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, has got out some very finely executed photographic copies, *carte de visite* size, of these two noted pictures, and of one by DARLEY entitled "Discretion is the Better Part of Valor," which are sold at 25 cents apiece. They are beautiful specimens of the minor fine arts and should command a wide popularity.

SALUTE FIRING IN THE PARK.—TWO salutes will be fired in the Park at noon to-day in honor of the renomination by the President of DANIEL E. SICKLES as a Brigadier-General. Twenty-one rounds will be discharged as the Presidential salvo, and eleven on behalf of the Brigadier.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is moving with his grand army, and so is the large stock of Spring hats initiated and introduced by KNOX, the hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-street. His Spring style is the *chef d'œuvre* of the art. Everybody buys them, and everybody is adding to the renown of KNOX by supporting his admirable taste.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will positively cure any Bilious Fever, if taken in doses of ten night and morning.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid dramatic performances at BARNUM'S Museum to-day, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. "Hop o' My Thumb," and the farce, "The Widow of Palermo," at each.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets.... 6 50 | Moon rises... 3 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate.... 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, J. G. Dale.
Ships Scotland, Burt, Calais, H. P. Thompson; Pepperill, Hill, Calais, Me., W. H. Riveramith.
Barks Rapid, Marschalk, Bremen, Harcous & Co.; Ocean Bride, Burgess, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.
Brigs Scotland, Franck, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Philadelphia, H. G. Brookman & Co.
Schooners United, Vail, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Little Myra, Hills, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; J. W. Hall, Marshman, Philadelphia; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. L. Wedmore, Farrell, Matanzas, J. F. Phillips; Abbie Forrest, Smith, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton; M. A. Hildreth, Williams, New-Haven, B. L. Rackett; Amalia, Ackerly, St. Barts, W. I., Atwater, Mulford & Co.; Commerce, Daniels, Washington, D. C., Mott Bedell; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Sisal, and Laguayra, Merrill Hilton.

Arrived.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Black Diamond, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.
Swedish frigate Nofrkoping, Commander Adderspare, Havana 8 ds. She mounts 32 guns, and has a crew of 340 men.
Ship Charlotte A. Stamler, Benner, Antwerp and Flushing Jan. 15, via Fayal March 25, with mdse. to H. Benner. Feb. 22, put into Fayal leaky, having encountered a succession of westerly gales, with a very heavy head sea, up to that time; recaulked, and sailed again March 25. April 15, lat. 42 05, lon. 58 20, passed several large icebergs.
Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre March 16, with mdse. and 219 pass., to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Had 1 birth and 3 deaths on the passage. Apr 16, lat. 44 18, lon. 61, fell in with Br. bark Solstice, Walker, hence for Cork, in a sinking condition, and took from her the Captain and crew, 13 in number, and on the 11th transferred 7 of the crew to the Bremen ship E. F. Gabain, hence for London. April 16, lat. 42 to 43, lon. 56 30 to 58 30, passed 8 large icebergs and a number of small pieces; the temperature of the water during the day varied from 57 to 36, the ice being mostly in the high temperature water.
Ship Fairfield, Hull, Rotterdam March 15, in ballast to George Bulkley.
Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, London, and from the Downs March 9, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage; split and lost sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Lat. 42 10, lon. 56 30, passed several icebergs, one of immense size.
Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Carver, Cardiff March 20, with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase. April 13, lat. 42 40, lon. 57, fell in with large quantities of field ice and bergs; remained in it 12 hours.
Bark Franklin, (Norw.,) Grendo, Rio Janeiro March 16, with coffee to order.
Bark Trajan, Babbidge, Remedios 17th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The Trajan is bound to Falmouth, Eng., and put into this port for water, having on the 20th inst., when off Hatteras in a gale from S. E., stove the water tanks on deck.
Bark Conceitina, (Ital.,) Gardino, Palermo 30 ds., and 58 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.
Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Merriman, Matanzas 10th inst., with sugar to F. Ellwell & Co.
Brig Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, Martinique March 24, and Fortune Island 16th inst., with salt to J. P. Whitney & Co. 22d inst., lat. 35 40, lon. 73, passed a bark, strg. S., showing a blue flag, with black letter W. in it.
Brig Port-au-Platte, (Brem.,) Koper, Port-au-Platte 16th inst., with tobacco, &c., to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt.
Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Singer, Trinidad, Cuba, April 11, with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. 18th inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 63 47, was boarded by the sloop-of-war Alert, bound to Ship Island. April 18, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Santiago, from Havana, all well.
Brig Viekingen, (Norw.,) Olsen, Glasgow 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Lat. 43 40, lon. 57, saw icebergs and field ice.
Brig Luis Marianna, (Br., of Portola.) Atkins, Arroyo, P. R., April 4, with sugar to Smith, Jonesse Co.
Brig Courier, (Br., of London,) James, Bathurst, W. C. A., March 15, with nuts to Rierwith & Rocholl.
Schr. Anne C. Leverett, Squires, Jacksonville April 20, with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. Eben C. Brown, (of Rockport,) Perkins, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. J. Reed. Wool, Chatham 8 ds., with fish to master.
Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.
Schr. Cinderella, West, Northport, in ballast.
Schr. J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven 3 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. Bolivar, French, Philadelphia, for Salisbury.
Schr. Mary B. Burton, Ross, Gargathy, Va., 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Miller, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Ballock, Elisabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. John, Faulkinghave, Newark, for Pembroke.
Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Sandy Hook.
WIND—Sunset, S., light.

Below.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, from Liverpool March 17, with mdse. and passengers, to Williams & Guion.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 25.—Arrived—Barks Sylph, Gorse; Lawrence, Table Bay; Howlauh, Messina; ship Kate Dyer, London.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Georges Creek, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, is now taking in ordnance stores, and will sail to-morrow for Washington, D. C.

The steamship Chesapeake, from Portland, this morning, when coming through Hell Gate, came in collision with an unknown schooner and sunk her.

The ship Charlotte Stamler, from Fayal, has anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

The ship Wm. Lord, Jr., is now on the great Sectional Dock for repairs; she will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered. The U. S. frigate John Adams is also on the small Balance Dock; she will be stripped, recaulked, coppered, and thoroughly overhauled.

Capt. Walker, of the Br. bark Solstice, of Sunderland, which foundered at sea, from Cork for New-York, March 16, with a cargo of provisions, reports that the Queenston was in company with the Galena, and encountered a very heavy gale from S. to E., during which the cargo shifted to the port side, the vessel rolling with her lee rail under water, all hands at the pumps, washed away a large part of the bulwarks and broke several stanchions. The weather moderated again on the 25th, and continued until the 29th, when, while lying-to in a tremendous gale from N. W., shifted cargo again, to starboard, and carried away all the bulwarks and stanchions on both sides, the sea making a clean breach over her, and washing away the men from the pumps. The weather continued very heavy until April 6, when, in lat. 44 06, lon. 41, the ship Galena, Capt. Leavitt, from Havre for New-York, hove in sight, and deeming it unsafe to remain longer by the vessel, she making two feet of water per hour, and the crew being exhausted at the pumps, requested to be taken off, which was kindly complied with by Capt. Leavitt, it blowing very heavy at the time. The crew were unable to save anything but what they stood in.

Spoken, &c.

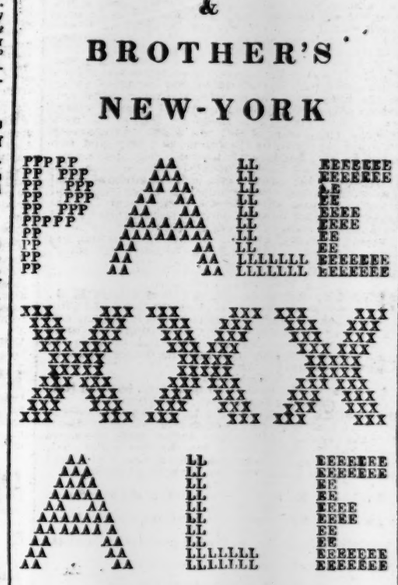
Madgie—U. S. gunboat, hence for Port Royal, leaking badly, having been ashore off Cape Lookout, April 19.
Samoset—U. S. gunboat, hence for Port Royal, and two other gunboats, April 19, off Charleston.
Caroline—bark, hence for Cork, April 18, lat. 28 30, lon. 62 34.
Jane Strong—Br. bark, from Havana for Cork, April 20, lat. 39 50, lon. 62 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Fayal, March 25, ships America, Salter, for Liverpool, to sail about March 28; Victoria, Stimson, for London in about 10 days; France, Ellis, for Bristol, repg., to sail in about 15 days; Squando, (Br.,) Skelling, for Liverpool soon; Warbler, Holgate, repg., do do.
At Port-au-Piatte April 16, brigs Carl, (Brem.,) for Bremen April 24, and Clara, for Bremen.
At Arroyo, P. R., April 4, bark A. Giddings, from Boston, for Europe, ldg.; Br. brig Reindeer, for New-York in 8 ds.
At Trinidad, Cuba, April 11, barks A. C. Small, disch., would load for New-York; R. G. W. Dodge, from New-York, just arr., and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

LITERARY SENSATION.
N. P. WILLIS
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Among the curiosities of literature may be mentioned a remarkably pungent poem by N. P. WILLIS, just brought to light, which relates to a subject of special interest to young ladies' boarding-schools, and will appear in print, for the first time, in the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
TO-MORROW.
Said poem will be one of the delicacies of the famous "SUNDAY TABLE-TALK," in which the lovers of rollicking humor, sparkling wit and fresh satire will also find another of the racy Washington letters of
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
who illustrates the astonishing skill of our profound army surgeons, this week, and relates his experience in the Confederate institution of learning